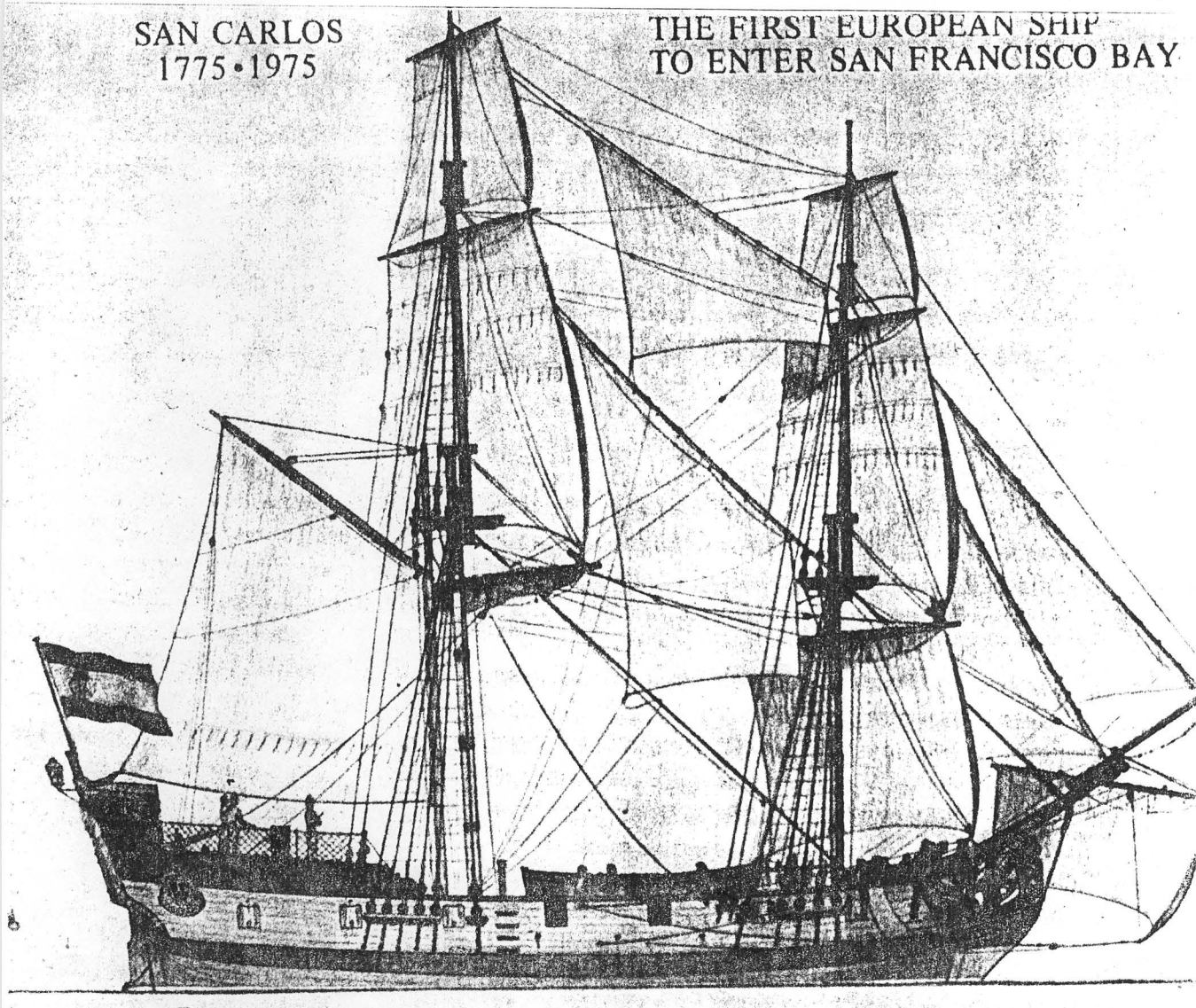
PETROLEUM MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

Bojorques

PART 2 CONTINUED

Probably the first maps to show
the Petaluma River, Creek or Estuary



The map maker Jose Canizares was on this ship

This drawing by Ray Aker is based on three years' research of documents from the 1700's, including exhaustive inventories of ship's movable and immovable parts. The San Carlos *was slightly over eighty feet long, with a breadth of twenty feet, and car a longboat of twenty-one feet.*

— Courtesy National Maritime Museum, San Franc

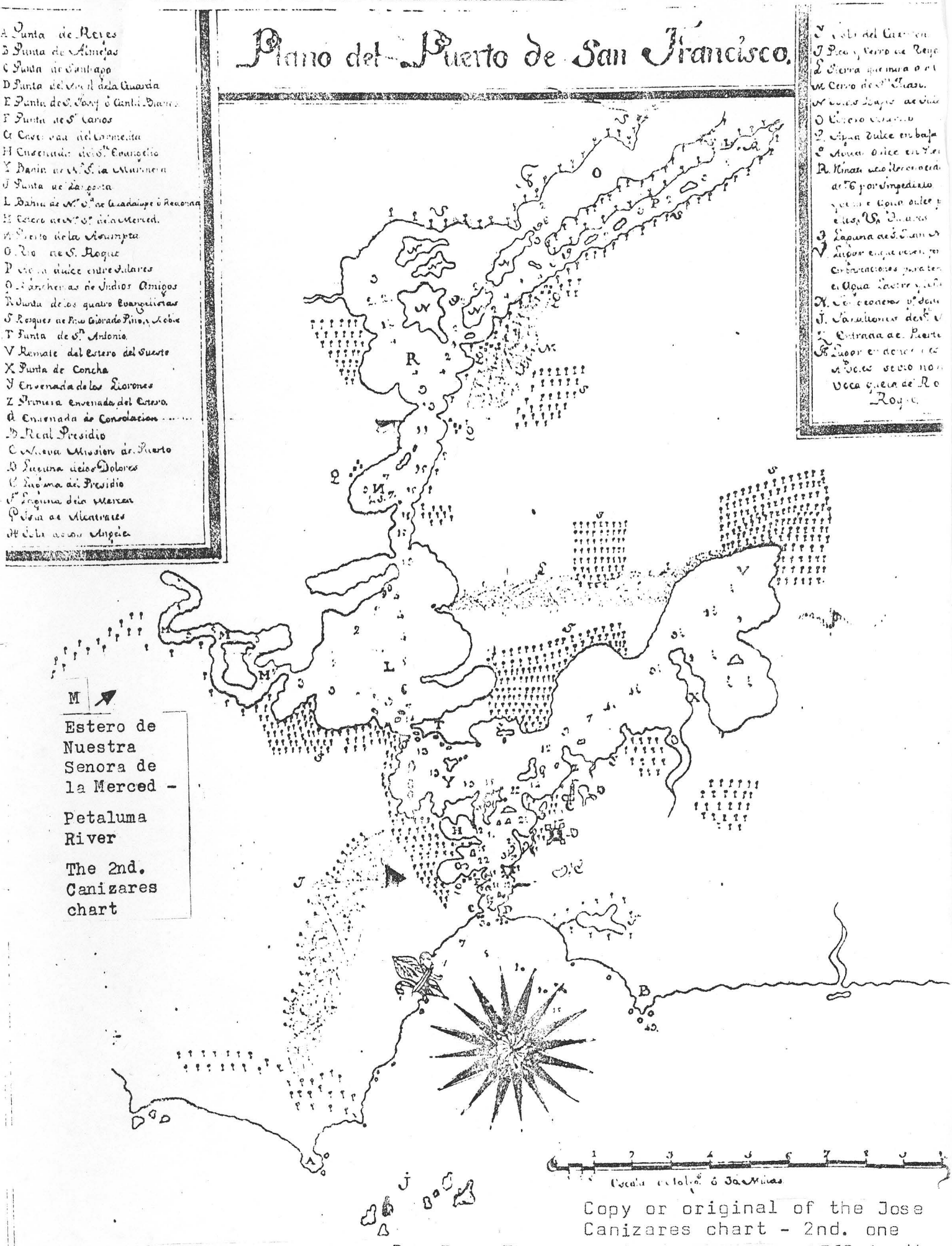
A Pictorial History of Tiburon A California Railroad Town, 1984,
Ed. James Hais, Louise Isaacs, Historian, Phili

From: The First Spanish Entry Into San Francisco Bay, 1775, ed. by John Galvin.

A woodcut by Manuel Villavicencio printed in Mexico City in 1781. It is base on the Canizares map of S.F. Bay of 1776.

Z Punta del Angel de la Guarda.
a Punta de año nuebo.
b Rio de la Salud.
c Punta de Almejas.
d Tarallones de S. Fran.co.
e Quantioso Canal a la entrada entrada del Puerto 38 brazas.
f Ysla de Santa Maria de los Angeles.
g Ysla de Alcatrazes.
A Punta Recalada
B Punta de Reyes.
C Puta de Santiago.
D Punta de San Carlos.
E Ensenada del Cabelita.
F Ensenada del S.to Evangelio
G Bahia de N.a S.a del Rosario la Marinera.
H Gran Bahia Redonda ò de N.a S.a de Guadalupe.
Y Estero.
J Puerto de la Asunta.
K Punta de los Evangelistas.
L Yslas Rasas entre agua dulz
M Agua dulze entre tulares
N gran Rio sin acabar de descubrir su fin.
O Rancherias de Yndios Amigos Comerciantes en Tabaco, y Pescado.
P. unta de San Antonio.
Q Bosques de buenas Maderas
R. emate del Estero y fin reconocido de Agua Salada d Cañizares.
S Punta de Concha.
T Entrada del Estero.
V Nueva Mision de S. Fran.co fudada en 4 de Octb.d 1776
X R.l Presidio establecido en 17 de Sep.re de 1776.
I Punta de San Jose ò Cantil Blanco.
Y Estero Petaluma Creek
PLAN DEL GRAN PUERTO DE SAN Francisco descubierto, y demarcado por el Alferez graduado de Fragata de la Real Armada, D.n Jose de Cañizares primer Piloto del Departamento de San Blas, Situado en la Costa Occidental de la California al Norte de la Linea, en el Mar Asiatico en Latitud Norte 37 g.s 44. minutos, y grafido por Manuel Villavicencio Añ. de 1781.
Escala de nueve leguas Francesas.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

p. 100 The second Canizares map, though carrying no date, was obviously made as a result of a second examination of the Bay, which was carried out in 1776. It shows the presidio and mission, which were not present in 1775; adds details at t west end of San Pablo Bay, where it was found on following up the "Estero de Na S de la Merced" (Petaluma Creek) that there was no way to the seacoast;


Plano del Puerto de San Francisco.
A Punta de Reyes
B Punta de Almejas
C Punta de Santiago
D Punta del Morro de la Guardia
E Punta de S. Josef ó Santa Bárbara
F Punta de S. Carlos
G Caseria vaja del Carmelita
H Ensenada de los S.S. Evangelios
I Bahia de N.S. la Marinera
J Punta de Lagoeta
L Bahia de N.S.a de Guadalupe ó Reconocimiento
M Estero de N.S.a de la Merced.
N Puerto de la Asumpta
O Rio de S. Roque
P Ciega dulce entre Salares
Q Rancherias de Indios Amigos
R Ysla de los quatro Evangelistas
S Roques de Palo Colorado Pino, y Robles
T Punta de S.n Antonio
V Remate del Estero del Puerto
X Punta de Concha
Y Ensenada de los Llorones
Z Primera Ensenada del Estero
& Ensenada de Consolacion
D Real Presidio
C Nueva Mission de Puerto
D Nueva de los Dolores
C Vieja del Presidio
F Laguna de la Merced
P Isla de Alcatraces
H Isla de los Angeles
M
Estero de Nuestra Senora de la Merced -
Petaluma River
The 2nd. Canizares chart
Escala de Toles ó Millas
Copy or original of the Jose Canizares chart - 2nd. one

The Maps of San Francisco Bay From The Spanish Discovery in 1769 to the Occupation by Neal Harlow, 1950

BOJORQUES Part 2 - Continued

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60. Cont. More detail on the Arguello party of 1822
61. Cont.
62. Location of the site of the Canada de San Vicente. Santiago de las Dos Piedras and Tamalinika. Russian penetration
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64. Cont. Meaning of Tamil
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95-103. Peacefull Valley Where Don Bartolome Rode by Florence Donnelly
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110. Cont. Two Rock in 1889. Corrections to Newspaper articles
111. Two Rock Really Has Two Rocks by Beatrice Stice
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114. Spanish Cavaliers Owned Two Rock Long, Long Ago by Rose Linebaugh
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118. Stemple Creek. Guglielmetti Road
119. Wiggins Hill
120. Seavy Road & Lane
121-122. Little Schools Down the Lane
123. Purvine Road. Wilson Hill Road
124. Cont. Salmon Creek, Walker Road and former School
125. Cont. Jewell Road

Typed by Roger Rehm, 1995

On p. 4 I had written that little was known of Spanish exploration in the Marin-Sonoma region. Since then research has brought a lot of information to light. The Manila galleons crossed the Pacific from 1565 to 1815 sailing down the California coast to Mexico. In 1579 Sir Francis Drake landed at Drake's Bay in Marin Co. Other bays suggested as the site are Half Moon Bay, San Quentin Cove within San Francisco Bay, Bolinas Bay, Tomales Bay, Bodega Bay and the Miwok Chok-olom on the north side Black Point (A-pala) near Olompali. In 1595 Sebastian Rodriguez Cermenho tried to follow orders to explore the coast and while the San Agustin, a Manila galleon was anchored at Drake's Bay a storm came up and wrecked the ship. The survivor's sailed down to Acapulco, Mexico in a launch. An Indian legend of the 19th century tells of some of Drake's men staying in Marin Co. and that this was the origin of the place names Nicasio and Novato which are Greek from the Isle of Cyprus in the Mediterranean. During or after Sebastian Vizcaino's voyage of 1602-03 in Jan. of the former year Tomales Bay was named Rio Grande de San Sebastian. Nothing else is known untill Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra named Tomales Ba Bodega Bay in 1775 on his voyage.

When Spanish Priests or explorers first discovered the area that would become Rancho Laguna de San Antonio I still do not know.

In 1783 Coast Miwok Indians were being recruited for Misn. S.F. de Asis but I have no details.

In April 1793 after the Nootka controversy between Spain and Gt. Britain on the west coast of Canada, Juan Bautista Matute was sent by Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Cuadra to occupy Tomales Bay, then called Bodega Bay by Bodega who was now commander of the naval base at San Blas o the west coast of Mexico-New Spain. In 1775 it was thought Tomales Bay might connect with S.F. Bay and at the same time it was thought Petaluma Creek might connect with the Bodega Bay area. Matute mistakenly sailed into Bodega Harbor-Lagoon which evidently had not been noticed by Bodega in 1775. After George Vancouver Gt. Britain's representative in the Nootka controversy had sailed down the California coast inspecting the Spanish Presidios, Bodega who had been Spain's representative thought the British might try to occupy the Bodega region. Vancouver the city, is named after George Vancouver and Cuadra island after Bodega y Cuadra. The two representatives had become freinds. Matute landed four cannon a Bodega Head and built some kind of barracks. Lt. Felipe Goycoechea commander of the Sta. Barbara Presidio and later Gov. of Baja Calif. was sen across the Golden Gate to find out how things were going at Bodega. His route was from Sausalito-Richardon's Bay and over part of Mt. Tamalpais to Bolinas Lagoon then up the west side of Tomales Bay. Matute crossed over to confer with him. Goygoechea backtracked down around Tomales Bay and went up the east side and inland far enough to ford the esteros San Antonio and Americano. When it was realized the British were not coming the occupation was abandoned and the four cannon taken to Monterey. Goydoechea's diary gives his route to Bodega but not his route back to the Golden Gate. He is thought to have gone across southern Sonoma or Northern Marin. The present Valley Ford-Bodega Road or Springhill, Middle Two Rock, Chileno Valley road areas all seem possible to the Petaluma Valley, then down the east side of Marin where H. 101 is to cross the Golden Gate again. In those days travel was apt to be along ridges because low lying areas were often swampy. They could have followed an Indian trail between the Dos Piedras of Two Rock Valley.

The next explorer who left a record of going through the region was Lt. Gabriel Moraga whose father Joaquin Moraga was left by Juan Bautista de Anza with colonists to found the S.F. Presidio in 1776. In Sep. 181 Moraga was instructed by Luis Antonio Arguello the commander of the S.F Presidio to see if Russians were north of S.F. Bay. Moraga crossed the Golden Gate with his party and went up the H. 101 route and then turned northwesterly evidently across San Antonio Creek and then somewhere alon

the Chileno Valley to Two Rock Valley route. On the way to Bodega Harbor (the name Bodega had by now been transferred from Tomales Bay) he and his men found three American deer hunters in the area of the Estero Americano which is how that stream got its name. Moraga let his men help the Americans carry two deer to their camp at three barracks at Bodega Head, an American ship was anchored nearby. About sixty men were there. Americans and Aleuts from Alaska for the Americans were under contract with the Russians to transport the Aleuts and their bidarka kayaks for sea otter hunting. The Spanish got on well with the Americans and spent two hours there. I have wondered if these barracks were those built in 1793 by Matute then repaired and used later by people they were intended to keep away. That the Russians had buildings at Bodega Head as office's and warehouses is well known. The late Ed Frattini of Petaluma remembered one and had pointed out the site where it had been. Perhaps in some Petaluma attic or basement there is a photo of it. Moraga and his men then went on to the Laguna de Santa Rosa and the Russian River. On the way back they went through the area where Misn. S.F. de Solano would later be built. From 1812 to 1815 Moraga vistied the Russians at Fort Ross three times. Whether Bartolome Francisco Bojorques was one of his men in any of these trips is unknown.

By 1822 the Miwok Olemochoe had the Spanish name of Arroyo de San Antonio. Old maps show two San Antonio Creeks, one going west from the Laguna Lake to join Walker Creek. It is now on maps as Chileno Creek. The other goes east from Laguna de San Antonio to False Bay on the Petaluma River and is part of the Marin-Sonoma Co. line. It has its headwaters in a small valley to the south of Chileno Valley almost two miles from the Chileno Valley crossroads. It goes under Chileno Valley Road and turns east to the now usually dry bed of the Ocolom-Laguna de San Antonio and on the north side of La Lomita Alta-high little hill it becomes part of the county line.

In 1822 the Imperial Commissioner of Mexico Don Agustin Fernandez de San Vicente came to Alta California to oversee the change from Spanish to Mexican rule. He was the canon of Durango Cathredral. Capt. Luis Antoni Arguello joined the group at the S.F. Presidio of which he was commander. He was to become the first governor of Mexican California. Others in the group were Mariano Payeras the prefect of the California Missions. Lt. Antonio del Valle. Payeras in 1819 had wanted to establish missions at Petaluma and Suisun but was advised against it because of the presence of Russians and Americans. Arguello's mother was a niece of Gabriel Moraga's father. Gabriel Moraga advised against these new missions. At this time in the 1820's an outpost of Misn. San Rafael was founded somewhere in the Petaluma Valley. Don Agustin Fernandez wanted to visit the Russians. After the group crosseed the Golden Gate they stayed overnight at Misn. San Rafael and were joined by Sgt. Jose Herrera (was Rancho Canada de Herrera or Providencia named after him?)

The next day they went up the present H. 101 route to Sierra de Santa Lucia de Olompali o Santisimo Rosario (part of it is Burdell Mtn. and a State Historic Park) then to San Antonio Creek and west to the Canada de San Vicente perhaps named after the Imperial Commissioner Don Agustin de San Vicente.

Where was the Canada de San Vicente? I had on pp. 4-5 quoted Rose Linebaugh's theory in full but had some reservations because her distances seemed not to allow enough space between Olompali and San Vicente. Robt. Ryal Miller advised me a Spanish League was about 2.6 miles. From the main area of Olompali n.w. to San Antonio Creek is one league and then to the Indian Village site of Amayelle which means Indian warrior thoroughfare. Rose Linebaugh thought this Miwok village was San Vicente and that it had that name by this time. But 3 leagues seem unaccounted for. In those days they measured by experience and guesswork but Amayelle seems t close to Olompali. There were small settlements of Miwok along the creek Some have been excavated archaeologically as has been Olompali were an Elizabethan coin was found. The 1926 History of Sonoma Co. by Honoria Tuom

ey V. I. p. 453, Oct. 20th "5 leagues north to Santa Lucia de Olompali; six leagues n.w. into the hills and Canada de San Vicente, with 2 springs (The Canada de San Vicente, or glen of St. Vincente, was the name given the valley extending from San Antonio Creek headwaters to the Tomales region)." This is definately further west than where Rose Linebaugh places San Vicente. Yet another location is given in Tomales Township-A History by Ables Bray Dickinson, 1993, a late 1930's ms. with new material by Kathie Nuckols Lawson and Lois Randle Parks, p. 39 "Allowing 2½ miles for each league and deducting one league for out-of-the-way travel south to Bodega Bay, we find that the distance for this trip was about 7[illegible] miles, which closely approximates that over modern highways today. Their route is fairly clear, except for the location of San Vicente; eight leagues n.w. of Olompali would land one somewhere near the site of Bloomfield, but the twists and turns of the trail may have brought the party no farther than some spot in the Two Rock Valley." Robert Ryal Miller sent from the Bancroft Library:

Diary of the journey of Friar Mariano Payeras to Fort Ross, Oct. 1822

The original manuscript is in the Santa Barbara Mission Archives; a handwritten copy of most of it is in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, with the call number C-C 18, pages 411-425.

The diary begins on Oct. 11, when Fr. Payeras, accompanied by the Imperial Commissioner, Don Agustín Fernández de San Vicente [a priest and canon of the cathedral of Durango], left Mission San Carlos Borroméo (Carmel), headed for Fort Ross. They went overland by horseback to the mission at San Juan Bautista, where Captain [Luis] Antonio Argüello joined the party. Then they traveled on to San José, Santa Clara, and Mission San Francisco de Asís (Dolores). They spent the days Oct. 15-18th at Mission San Francisco, and on the 19th they rode to the presidio of San Francisco, where they were joined by Lt. Antonio del Valle and some soldiers and servants. At 10 a.m. they embarked from the presidio port in a launch; lacking wind, they relied on oars and arrived at the Asistencia (sub-mission) of San Rafael at 3 p.m. There, Father Juan Amoros welcomed them. The next day, Sunday the 20th of Oct., Father Payeras said early Mass, after which:

"We left, heading north to Santa Lucía de Onompali five leagues away [officially, a league was 2.6 miles]. And from there, we headed northwest toward the Arroyo of San Antonio, and we rested in its meadow, a distance of 2 leagues from Onompali. After both priests pray the Divine Office, we continue our journey, leaving to our left the arroyo, and going along in the same direction over some laborious hills, lush with grass and extremely lacking in fresh water and firewood. Finally, at sunset, having gone six leagues, we find two water holes in crossing a glen or dale (cañada) which we call San Vicente. Those who followed us, after much labor, having brought some firewood, we spent the night there with no problems. At dawn on the 21st, we continue the same direction. After having crossed over two points of the estero Americano, going up and down over high hills with much hardship, about eleven o'clock we see the port of Bodega to the south of our direction. We change course for the said [place], in pursuit of the desired port, going down from the mountain chain (sierra) to the beach, and at the distance of one league from the mountain chain and eleven from San Vicente, we reach the port. In it [the port] there is a launch of the Russians, which two Kodiak Indians were taking care of by order of them [the Russians]. At the edge of the water, this port has two springs of good water and two wooden houses of redwood, fabrication of the Russians who, for the purpose, transport by sea the said wood from Ross. From noon, the hour in which we arrive at this place, until 3:00 [p.m.] we rest."

Then, the group mounted horses, went to the opposite beach and continued along it northward about a league. From there, they went into the hills again. . . and spent the night at "Arroyo Verde," called that because the Imperial Commissioner was ill there and his vomit was green. Arroyo Verde was 4 leagues from Bodega, and their goal, the Russian establishment, was 6 1/2 leagues from Arroyo Verde. They reached Fort Ross at 11:00 a.m. on Oct. 22. They were warmly welcomed by the

commandant, and they remained at Fort Ross for two days. On Oct. 24, at 8:30 a.m., the Mexican party left for Bodega by sea in a Kodiak launch made of seal skin, with one pilot and 15 oars. Bodega was about thirty miles by sea, and they arrived about 3:00 p.m. The party returned by land to San Rafael. [The Bancroft Library copy of the diary summarizes the return from Bodega to Monterey in a few sentences, saying that not much of interest occurred on the way back.]

This shows that after the siesta it was still some distance to the Canada de San Vicente. The siesta fits Chileno Valley at the east end. At the west end where the road turn north. there are some rock formations and others can be seen in the Two Rock area.

The name San Vicente proved ephemeral wherever it was and no cañada in northern Marin or southern Sonoma Co. bears it today.

Whether Bartolome Francisco Bojorques was one of the soldiers or servants attending the dignateries. I do not know. He had been in charge of the national rancho Las Pulgas, the fleas for Capt. Arguello, in present San Mateo Co. At Ross the Imperial Commissioner evidently threatened the Russians with expulsion from California. With Payeras he was brought back to Bodega Bay in a bidarka rown by fifteen men. There they re-joined the others.

When I typed up part 2 I thought than the Canada de San Vicente was the San Vicente on the Frontier commanded by Manuel Ruiz. The San Vicente Ruiz was at was not the same place. This was explained to me by Glen Farris, an archaeologist of the State of Calif. Parks and Recreation. This other San Vicente was a presidio that was military headquarters for both Alta and Baja California. It was also a mission and the site is in northern Baja Calif. in an area that was called the frontier even after Alta Calif. had been partly explored and settled along the coast. A message requesting permission for the Russians to settle may have also been sent to someone in Alta Calif. as well as to Baja Calif. The Pattie brothers came to the Baja San Vicente in 1818. In 1854 William Walker and his followers took over this San Vicente in their attempt to conquer Sonora, Mexico. Fragmentary ruins remain.

Since Marin-Sonoma was the Northern Frontier of Alta Calif. I had confused it with the frontier of Baja Calif. since it seemed unlikely that Russians wanting permission to settle and trade would sent a messenger all the way to Baja Calif. but that is what they did.

Canada de San Vicente in Marin or Sonoma Co. in Northern California remains a question mark on the map.

Santiago de las Dos Piedras and Tamalinika

On Jan. 1, 1831 Fr. Amoros of Misn. San Rafael near the Estero de San Rafael de Agnanni (or Nanaguianui, a Miwok word) reported discovering Russians preparing to farm at Santiago or Two Rock Valley. By this time the area of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio must have been visited a number of times. H.H. Bancroft, V. II, p. 637 f.n. "piece of ground had been cultivated on Tamalinika Creek 3 leagues from Bodega and 5 leagues from Ross, but had been abandoned on the remonstrance of the comandante at San Francisco (presidio). In V. IV, p. 159 n.n. 4, P. Amoros to president (of the missions) has made a tour from San Rafael among the pagans. His arrival caused the Russians who had come 12 leagues from Ross to till the soil at Santiago, to change their plans." Hist. of Sonoma Co. V. I. p. 400 by Honoria Tuomey, "When, in 1830, the Russians began to penetrate inland for tillable land their choice became the rich river valley soil found in the triangle formed by the Russian River and Mark West Creek, and which is called the Wohler Ranch, and the productive Two Rock Valley.

Father Amoros, faithfull and vigilant, wrote on Jan. 1, 1831, from his station, the Mission San Rafael, to the father President that he had just made a tour into the north and found some Russians and their laborers at Santiago, as the Spaniards had named the location of Dos Piedras,

or, in English, Two Rocks. He reported that his arrival had caused the63 intruders to change their plans. Padre Amoros was noted for his kingness to all as well as for his zeal, and therefore it is safe to conjecture that while they departed unwillingly, the Russians felt no ill will toward this stout advocate of the rights of his government." Another account is in Hispanic Missionaries In Hispanic California 1769-1848 A Biographical Dictionary by Maynard Geiger. O.F.M. 1969, "In 1831, when Russians advanced to a place called Santiago, 12 leagues beyond Fort Ross, and wer preparing to till the soil, Amoros presence there during a visit he was making in pagan territory caused the Russians to make no further penetration into the region."

Padre Amoros also had named Santa Rosa when he baptized an Indian girl during one of his jaunts. Some historians doubt this but it seems entirely in keeping with the character of Fr. Amoros. St. Rose of Lima was evidently the patron saint.

A. Bray Dickinson in Tomales Township-A History- Ed. with added material by Kathie Nuckols Lawson and Lois Randle Parks, 1993. Based on a late 1930's ms. it says on p. 38, "This trail led north from San Rafael along the base of the hills, by Lompali, up to San Antonio Creek, past the site of Old Spanish Town to the Laguna San Antonio, thence n.w. into Two Rock Valley to a location called Santiago de las Dos Piedras. This place seems to have been a crossing of trails coming and going in all directions. It has been tentatively fixed as near the big spring on the John Purvine ranch which is about a Spanish League south of the Two Rocks."

Honoria Tuomey evidently thought Santiago was the immediate area around the Two Rocks - Dos Piedras as did Rose Linebaugh in her article "Spanish Cavaliers Owned Two Rock, Long, long ago," in the Petaluma Argus-Courier Centennial edition of Aug. 18, 1955. The spring Dickinson mentions is probably the poso de agua on the William Benitz diseno of Rancho de Bartolo Bojorce. Pidras are shown on the north boundary. The spring near Purvine Road is shown on the U.S. Geological Survey Quad -Cotati as 'well'. It is also in the De Lorme Northern Calif. Atlas and Gazeteer p. 93 as a tiny blue circle indicating a well or spring. The earliest U. S. map to show the Dos Piedras was one of 1854 that is in Early Calif. Atlas - Northern Edition, Binford and Mort, 1974, 83.

Rose Linebaugh in her article mentions a Spanish outpost at Santiago de las Dos Piedras as does Fred Schram in his Program of Events Two Rock Historical Marker Dedication article, for July 16, 1994. Such an outpost to keep watch on the Russians could have been founded by Gabriel Moraga or Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo when he became commander of the northern frontier in 1833. Honoria Tuomey mentions Dos Piedras on p. 171, V. I, when Vallejo and the Russian governor met "at the pass of El Camino de San Rafael between the Bodega and Dos Piedras regions." Vallejo warned the Russians to leave California but they did not untill 1841. A few evidently stayed. The Russian was surprised at Vallejo's youth, he then being twenty-five.

Honoria Tuomey mentions Tamalinika, on p. 159 it is an Indian villa and on p. 403 it is on the El Molino rancho site of Juan Bautista Roger Cooper a brother in law of M.G. Vallejo. This location of Tamalinika up on the Santa Rosa plain is puzzling for the Indians there were Hokan speaking Pomo and the Miwok to the south were Penutian speaking and included several tamil groups. Tomales Bay, the town, Mt. Tamalpais, the village of ecta or Echa-Tamal were named after them as well as Ranchos Bolsa de Tomales, Tomales y Baulenes and Tamalpais or San Clemente. Other Miwok names were yole-tamal at the town of Bodega Bay, kalupi-tamal was Tomales Point and Tamal-liwa was Tomales Bay.

I had thought Tamalinika was the area going inland from Bodega Bay into Two Rock Valley and that Stemple Creek was Tamalinika Creek that reaches Bodega Bay as the Estero de San Antonio. This estuary-creek was the south boundary of Rancho Bolsa de Tomales and the widening of the creek was the Bolsa where Tamil Miwok lived. It was later called Burb-

ank Lake after an older half brother of Luther Burbank whose Victorian home stands above it. Bolsa means bag, pouch or pocket in Spanish but 64
in California was used to denote a pond or pool of water.

The meaning of Tamil depends on which Miwok dialect you consult. In the coastal it is west or bay evidently. In the Sacramento valley it means dizzy and in the Sierra foothills with variations it means north or northerner. Unlike the bay, town and mtn. Tamalinika has vanished from the maps and it is a Russian term for small area where Tamil Miwok lived. H.H. Bancroft, V.2, p. 598 "...and he (chief Marin) was chief of Lacatiut, Cainamero, or Tamaleño tribes"

Chileno Valley

Chileno Valley got its name from Chileans who had come as far as is known in the gold rush. I read there were some Chileans with Fremont a a few years before. Whether any of these latter came to Marin Co. I don't know. Adrian Godoy was here in 1852 and is in the 1860 census with his family which also lists two other Chileans, Leondena and Pancho Leone. Godoy and family are listed again in 1870 and also a Jose Paeda from Chili. Others may have come and gone or were missed by the census taker. The census records show most Chileans lived in the San Rafael area with others scattered around the county. To what extent they were vaqueros or seasonal hop pickers who camped out I don't know nor when hop growing began. One hop growing area was where there is a flat space across Chileno Valley Road from where Chileno Creek empties the Laguna Lake. This western part of Chileno Valley was the original Chileno Valley and later the name came to include the eastern area to and around the Chileno Valley Crossroads where the road goes back to Petaluma and to Hick's Valley, Novato and Tomales Bay. A Post Office existed from Mar 7, 1895 as Offutt and changed to Chileno May 20, 1896. It closed Oct. 15, 1900. Hans Juhl was postmaster. It was probably in his saloon. 64

Spanish Town went along from Laguna de San Antonio between San Antonio Creek and Chileno Valley Road to the crossroads. On the east side of the crossroads was the Laguna Tavern of Hans Juhl. Evidently others lived in this area where the Miwok village of Amayelle had its site. Warrior Thoroughfare was its meaning and Bancroft in his history says the Indians in the area were warlike. The site is reached by Wetmore Lane Hans Juhl was a registered voter in 1892. #1161 Juhl, Hans ae. 44 ht. 5' ½ comp. fair eyes brown hair brown occ. saloonkeeper b. Germany res. San Antonio Dist. naturalized Sep. 10, 1875 S.F. Dist. His establishment may have served as a social center. Unlike Two Rock there was no church or Grange Hall. I do not know when the earliest school was built, the Laguna School dates from 1906 but there were earlier schools. The Chileno, Laguna and San Antonio School Districts are shown on the 1873 Marin Co. map and the Chileno School stood until 1950 or so.

An adobe chapel had been built in the Spanish Town area in 1847 but how many adobes were here is unknown. One old photo shows a small cabin of the Geil family taken after earlier residents had probably moved away.

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Program Of Events Two Rock Hist. Marker Dedication July 16, 1994. Article by Fred Schram

Luis Antonio Arguello First Mexican Governor of Calif. A Thesis Presented To The Faculty of the Dept. of History U. of S. Cal. by Raymond Kenneth Morrison, Aug. 1938. Sent by Prof. Robt. Ryal Miller. Also letters from him and from Charmaine Burdell Martinelli

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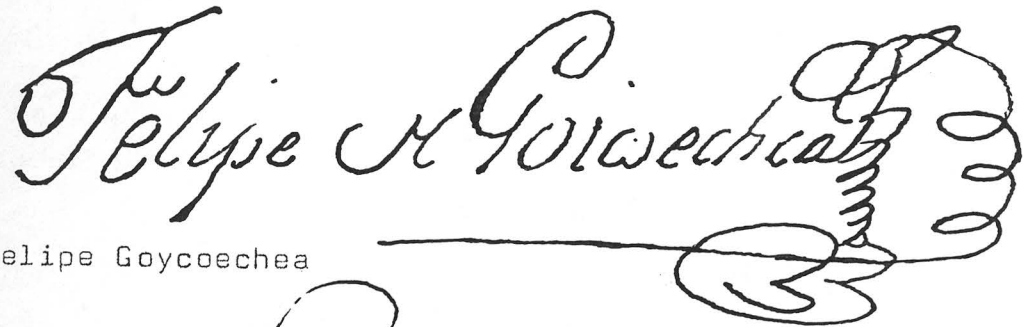
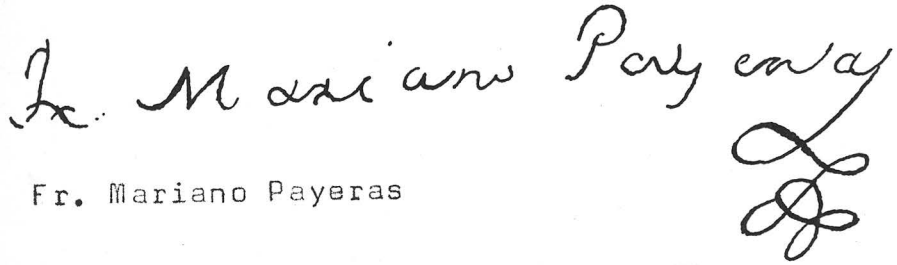
Tamuleko, Tamulek, Tumitok, Miwok for Northerners
Glenn Farris for meaning of Tamalinika - ika is Russian for small

Sonoma Co. Geneological Society - The Sonoma Searcher Sep. 1993, V. 21. #
Chileno P.O.

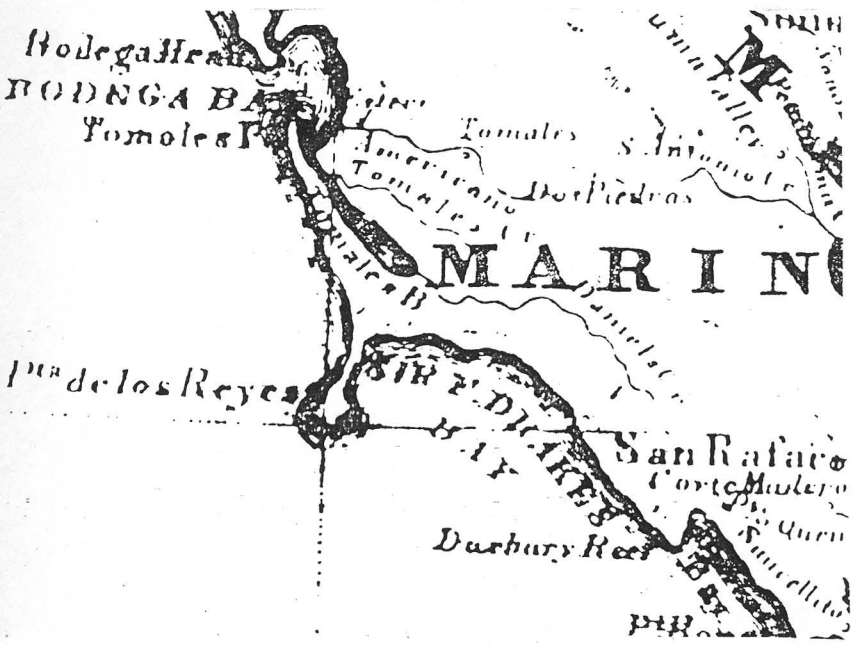


Felipe Goycoechea

Gabriel Moraga



Fr. Mariano Payeras



← Dos Piedras in 1854

From: Early Calif. Atlas, Northern Edition. Binford & Mort, 1974, 1983

Superior Court, Marin County California: Hewlett vs. Martin (sent by Charmaine Burdell Martinelli)
Plaintiffs deraignment of title.

1. U.S. Patent to Bartolome Bojorques, Rancho Laguna de San Antonio, containing 24, 903 acres of land
2. Deed, Nov. 21, 1851, Bartolome Bojorques to his eight children. Pedro, --Angel,--Marcella,--Jose Geraldo,--Juana--Theodosia--Theodosia,--and Juan; an undivided ninth of the Rancho to each, reserving the remaining ninth to himself.

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Bartolome's Ninth. 3. Deed: May 3, 1859. Bartolome Bojorques to John M. and Samuel Brown,

Pedro's Ninth. 4. Deed, Oct, 1857. Pedro Bojorques to John M. and Saml. Brown; 5. Deed. Jun 18, 1859, Pedro Bojorques to John M. and Saml. Brown. (All of Pedro's Ninth.)

Angela Ninth 6. Deed Mar. 12, 1857, Howe & Wife "Angela" to McCullough and Scribner.
7. Deed, Sept. 4, 1857, Scribner and McCullough to Horace Gates,--All of the "Angella" Ninth.

Marcella Ninth 8. Deed. Feb. 2, 1857, Slard and wife "Marcella" to Richardson and Hunt, al of the "Marcella" Ninth, 1-18 to each Grantee.

9. Deed: July 25, 1857: Richardson to Bennett and Hopkins, 1-30 each.
10. Deed, Dec. 6, 1858; Bennett to Charlotte Williams all his interest.

Marcella Ninth.

11. Deed: Sept, 29, 1858, Hopkins to Wm Faught,--Willis Faught--Shultz--Moreton,--Julia P. Martin,--Lewis,--Archr--Levi Davis Simmon Davis,--Houghton,-Gibbs,--Jabez Faught,--Wilfley--W.R. Sittens,--John Merritt,--Stephens,--S.P. Sittons,--Flanary,--Marsh,--Babcock,--Barnes,--Stocton,--Lyttaker,--and Chas Merritt, all the interest acquired by Hopkins under NO. 9.

12. Deed: Dec. 4, 1858, Willis Faught to Wm. Conley, all interest under NO. 11.
13. Deed: Dec, 24, 1858, Sultz to Hopkins, all interest under No. 11.
14. " Dec. 11, 1858, Stevens, " " " " " "
15. " Dec. 28, 1858, Houghton " " " " " "
16. " Apr. 15, 1858, S.P. Sittons to Hopkins all interest under No. 11
17. Deed: Nov. 7, 1859, Babcock and Fowler to John Howland; all their interest im th rancho.
18. Deed: Nov. 13, 1859, Simeon Davis to Waggle, all interest under No. 11.
19. Deed: Jan. 23, 1860, Waggle to H. Mecham all interest under No. 18.
20. Deed: April 27, 1860, Wilfley to Sandsdon, all interest under No. 11.
21. Deed: Nov. 13, 1862, Sandsdon to N.C. Cowles, all interest under No. 20.
22. Deed: June 13, 1859, Moreton to J.H. Ranard, all interest under No. 11.
23. Deed: May 12, 1860, W.B. Sittons to W.H. Dalton, all interest under No. 11.
24. Deed: Mar. 9, 1859, Hopkins to D.R. Dees, undivided interest equal to 120 acres.
25. Deed: Mar. 9, 1859, Dees to Fowler undivided interest equal to 120 acres.
26. Deed: Nov. 7, 1859, Fowler and Babcock to Howland, all interest in rancho.
27. Deed: Mar. 19, 1859, Hopkins to Fowler, interest equal to 60 acres, which passed by deed Nov. 7, 1859, (Nos. 17 and 26) to Howland.
28. Deed: June, 11, 1860, Hopkins to Vestal, interest equal to 60 acres.
28. Deed: July 19, 1859, Hopkins to F.W. Wilson, interest equal to 260 acres, Wilson sold this interest by deed, Feb. 8, 1864, to L. W. Walker, but all of those deed from No. 11 inclusive, are cut off by the proceedings on foreclosure of mortgage given by Hopkins and Bennett to Richardson to secure part of purchase money of Deed No. 9, as shown in the following.
30. Judgement Roll--Richardson vs. Bennett, Hopkins et al, all of Hopkins vendees--Nos. 11--29, are made defendants in due form Order of Sale under above foreclosure and Sheriff's return.
31. Order of Sale under above foreclusure and Sheriff's return.
32. Sheriff's Certificate under above foreclosure.
33. " Deed to Ranard " " "

This brings all the interest which Hopkins got, under No. 9, into J.H. Ranard.

34. Deed: Apr. 6, 1858, Hunt to Hughes 1-3 of 1-18 acquired by NO. 8 equal to 1-54.
35. Deed: Jan. 4, 1859, Hughes to Railsback, 1-54 acquired under No. 34 under Nos. 66----70.

36. Deed: Aug. 4, 1858, Hunt to Ellsworth 1-2 of remaining interest to 1-54
37. Deed: Dec. 23, 1859, Ellsworth to Railsback 1-4 of 1-54 - 1-216.
38. Deed: Jan. 4, 1860, Ellsworth to Cowles 3-4 of 1-54 - 3-216.
39. Deed: Oct. 8, 1857, Hunt to J. and E. Denman 1-4 of 1-9 - 1-36
40. Deed: Nov. 24, 1858, Junt to Pepper all his interest in Rancho. This closes the Marcella Ninth.

Jose Geraldo Ninth

41. Deed: Jan. 7, 1857, Jose Geraldo Bojorques to Hamilton Gaston,--Martin Gaston,--Hugh Gaston,--George W. Johnson,--A.J. Stanley,--Charles McGuire,--E.S. McMurray,--Thomas McMurray,--Chas. Purvine,--Andrew McNamer,--Martin Lewis,--and James McAlay, and undivided One Ninth.
42. Deed: Oct. 24, 1857, McAmy to J. and E. Denman--his interest acquired under No. 4
43. Deed: Oct. 29, 1859, Thos. McMurray to Andrews, interest got by 41.
44. Deed: Nov. 28, 1859, E.S. McMurray to Denman and Hasbronck, interest got by 41.
45. Deed: Chas. McGuire and Amanda Jane His former wife, to Seavey-- all the interest they acquired under No. 41.
46. Probate proceedings in estate of Geo. W. Johnson, deceased, shows his death after Deed No. 41 was made and before the partition suit was brought; that the real property was distributed July 19, 1858, to his children, Amanda Jane, (wife of Charles McGuire,) and two minor sons, Charles and Wm. Alonzo Johnson.

46 a. Proceedings in matter of Estate and Guardianship of these two minor children, Charles Purvine, Guardian thereof.

47. Deed: Nov. 28, 1859, Amanda Jane McGuire, (as an unmarried woman) heir at law of her father Geo. W. Johnson deceased, to Charles Purvine; all of her interest in Rancho.
48. Divorce suit and decree, Amanda Jane McGuire vs. Chas. McGuire, by which she was divorced from him. This closes the Jose Geraldo Ninth.

Juana Ninth.

49. Deed: Andrew Johnson and wife, to John M. and Samuel Brown, conveys the whole "Juana"Ninth, and closes i (t?)

Theodosia Ninth

50. Deed: Nov. 30, 1858, Theodosia Bojorques to Bliss, Touchard and Salmon entire minth.

51. Deed: Sept. 5, 1859, Bliss to Salmon all acquired under No. 56.
This closes the "Theodosia" Minth.

Juan Ninth

52. Deed: Jan. 24, 1854, Juan Bojorques to Hewlett and Lewis 1-9.

53. Deed: June 6, 1857, Hewlett to Walker 1-18.
54. Deed: Mar. 2, 1854, Lewis to Muirhead 1-30.
55. Deed: Mar. 2, 1854, Lewis to Comstock and Turner 1-36
This closes the "Juan" Ninth, and the whole unit of title, all of the undivided interests in the Rancho.

Special Locations.

56. Deed: June 26, 1852, Marcella et al, to Lewis a specified parcel.
57. Deed: Oct. 15, 1852, Bartolome et al, to E. and J. Denman a specified parcel
58. Deed: Jan. 26, 1853, Denman to Wood, 1-2 of last above parcel.
59. Deed: Mar. 26, 1856, Wood to Denman, re-conveys all of last above.
60. Deed: Jan. 3, 1857, Bartolome et al, to Winn--a specified parcel.
61. Deed: Jan. 27, 1859, Est. of Winn deceased, appoinment of Dodge as Administrator who as such answered in partition suit.
62. Deed: Feb. 2, 1857, Bartolome et al, to Gregg, a specified parcel.
63. Deed: Jan. 24, 1853, Juana et al. to Justin, a specified parcel.
64. Deed: May 5, 1856, Justin to Jewell, last above parcel.
65. Deed: Jan. 24, 1853, Pedro et al. to Kelly, a specified parcel.
66. Deed: April 0, 1854, Kelly to Smith 1-2 of last above parcel.
67. Deed: July 5, 1854, Kelly and Smith to Mighell, last above parcel.
68. Deed: June 2, 1855, Kelly to Hewlett, all his interest in parcel.
69. Deed: June 2, 1855, Kelly to Hewlett, all his interest in parcel.

(handwritten - Combsnextby mistake Pop j comes next. Turnover (page not in order)

70. Deed: June 1, 1857, Hewlett to Steele parcel last above mentioned.
71. Deed: Aug. 19, 1853, Hewlett to Kelly, parcel of 53 acres, There is no deed of this to Hewlett, but whatever he conveyed to Kelly by this deed, is re-conveyed to him, and passes to Steele,

72. Deed: Oct. 28, 1852, Bartolome et al. to Cameron-- two parcels of land.
73. Estate of Cameron dec., showing death, administration and distribution to his heirs, all of whom were parties to, and were duly served with summons in the partition suit.
74. Deed: June 7, 1853, Cameron to Blackburn--part of one of these parcels.
75. Deed: June 28, 1850, Blackburn to Martin, parcel last above mentioned.
76. Deed: June 26, 1855, Carder, Court Commissioner to Martin and Purvine, portion of "Cameron parcels" is of no value as the Estate was distributed and distributeess were parties to partition suit, as were also Martin and Purvine.
77. Deed: Nov. 19, 1859, Martin to McNamer, part of Cameron tract.
78. Deed: June 16, 1853, Bartolome et al. to Howe, specified parcel.
79. Deed: Oct. 19, 1853, Howe to Hewlett and Keller, part of last above parcel.
80. Deed: Dec. 5, 1853, Howe to Keller balance of last above parcel.
81. Deed: Feb. 24, 1854, Hewlett to Keller, his interest in last above parcel.
82. Deed: Mar. 2, 1854, Keller to Comstock, and Turner all of said parcel.
83. Deed: June 21, 1853, Bartolome et al. to Singley, specified parcel.
82 a Deed: Feb. 6, 1857 Singley to Bliss, and Merchant, last above parcel.
83 a Deed: Dec. 31, 1859, Bliss and Merchant, to Fairbanks last above parcel.
84. Deed: June 28, 1853, Bartolome et al. to Hewlett, specified parcel.
85. Deed: Nov. 10, 18 Hewlett to Jewell and Pierce, last above parcel.
86. Deed: Dec. 6, 1858, Pierce to Jewell, last above parcel.
87. Deed: Jan. 13, 1853, Bartolome et al. to Lewis, specified parcel.
88. Deed: Aug. 12, 1853, Lewis to Kent and Smith, last above parcel.
89. Agreement to sell. Kent and Smith, to Huff, part of last above parcel.
90. Deed: Nov. 15, 1856, Huff to Dillar, last above parcel.
91. Deed: Aug. 17, 1858, Dillar to Blackwell, last above parcel.
92. Deed: Mar. 18, 1854, Kent and Smith to Hunt, part of parcel in No. 88.
93. Deed: Mar. 2, 1857, Hunt to Lewis, last above parcel.
94. Deed: May 29, 1854, Kent and Smith to Calish and Newman, part of parcel acquired under No. 88.
95. Deed: May 26, 1854, Kent and Smith, to Wallace, part of parcel acquired under No 88.
96. Deed: April, 25, 1853, Lewis, Kent, Smith and Coe, to Allen, all of the parcel described in Nos. 87 & 88.
97. Deed: Jan. 26, 1854, Bartolome et al. to Tayloe and Moses, a specified parcel.
98. Deed: Mar. 19, 1855, Tayloe and Moses, to Sturdevant, 1-3 of last above parcel.
99. Power of Atty. Tayloe to Towne, to make deeds & c.
100. Deed: Nov 25, 1857, Moses and Tayloe, to Wise, 2-3 of last above parcel.
101. Deed: July 24, 1858, Wise to Perkins 2-3 of last above parcel.
102. Deed: July 5, 1859, Perkins to Fowler, all he got under last deed.
103. Deed: Dec. 8, 1855, Bartolome et al. to Tustin, a specified parcel.
104. Deed: Sept. 11, 1856, Tustin to Lewis last above parcel.
105. Deed: Sept. 10, 1858, Lewis to Tustin re-conveys last above parcel.
106. Deed: Sept. 13, 1858, Tustin to Oman, part of last above parcel.
107. Deed: Jan. 28, 1859, Oman to S. Collins, part of last above parcel.
108. Deed: June 18, 1859, L. Collins to Minor, G.A. Collins, and D.H. Collins, last above tract.
109. Deed: Sept. 13, 1856, Tustin to Purrington, parcel being part of that got und 103.
110. Deed: Nov. 21, 1856, Tustin to Ayres, parcel being part of thatgot under No. 1
111. Deed: Oct. 2, 1857, Ayres to Chapman, last above parcel.
112. Dec. 1, 1860, Chapman to Morrow last above parcel.
113. Deed: Nov. 11, 1857, Tustin to Seavey, parcel, being part of that got under No 103.
114. Deed: Jan. 9, 1854, Bartolome et al. to Clarke and Casanneva, 1000 acres to be by them selected.
115. Deed: 1854, Bartolome et al. to Clarke and Casannova same as No. 114.
116. Survey and Map by Clarke and Casanneva, showing selection of two parcels of 1575, and 25 acres.
117. Deed: Feb. 6, 1855, Clarke and Casanneva to Curtis and Smith--two parcels of 155, and 25 acres.

118. Deed: Feb. 19, 1855, Curtis and Smith, to Lewis--135 acre parcel.
119. Deed: Feb. 19, 1855, Curtis and Smith to Hewlett 25 acre parcel.
120. Deed: Mar. 8, 1855, Clarke to Casanneva 1440 acres.
121. Mortgage Mar. 8, 1855, Casanneva to Clarke 1440 acres
122. Release, May 17, 1855, Clarke toWade, 156 acres.
123. Deed: May 28, 1755, Casenneva to Wade 156 acres.
124. Deed: Oct. 17, 1856, Wade to Beeching and Chard, 150 acres.
125. Deed: Feb. 23, 1857, Beeching and Chard to Wade, re-conveys 150 acres.
126. Foreclosure of Mortgage, No. 121, Clarke vs..Casanneva, et al.
127. Certificate of sale under foreclosure last above.
128. Deed: Dec. 26, 1856, by Sheriff, under foreclosure to C.H. Wilson.
129. Deed: Mar. 1862, C.H. Wilson to Allen T. Wilson, parcel acquired as last above shown, under foreclosure sale.
129.(a) Deed: Jan. 3, 1857, Bartolome et al. to Moore, a specified parcel.
130. Deed: Nov. 8, 1858, Moore to Lewis, last above parcel
131. Deed: Mar. 27, 1855, Bartolome et al, to Hewlett, specified parcel.
132. Deed: Nov. 20, 1856, Tustin to Hewlett, a specified parcel.
133. Deed: Dec. 1, 1856, Angela Howe to Hewlett a specified parcel.
134. Deed: May 23, 1853, Juana et al. to Hewlett a specified parcel.
135. Deed: Dec. 22, 1858, Angel et al. to Jewell, 1000 acres
136. Deed was omitted as it cuts no figure.
137. Deed: June 12, 1857, Richards and Hunt to Freeman, a specified parcel.
138. Deed: was omitted as it cuts no figure.
139. Deed: May 24, 1858, Allen to Schroobeda, specified parcel.

This ends the Special Locations

(In pencil) Object all Special location irrevalent and immaterial.

Mortgages.

140. Mort. March 12, 1854, Johnson and wife "Juana" to Hewlett.
141. " July 23, 1857, Hopkins and Bennett to Richardson.
142. " Fowler to Dees.
143. " Dec. ?3, 1858, Jewell to Pierce.
144. " May 12, 1855, Tayloe and Moses to Fitzgerald and Perkins
145. " Sept. 13, 1856, Purrington to Tustin.
146. " July 9, 1859, " " Spears.
147. " Dec. 7, 1859, Chapman to Seavy.
148. " Nov. 11, 1857, Seavy to Tustin.
149. " Feb. 20, 1855, Lewis to Smith and Curtis.
150. " Dec. 22, 1858 Jewell to Bojorques.
151. " Nov. 1, 1854, Howard and wife "Angela" to Hewlett. (Howard should be Howe
152. " Jan. 28, 1859, Collins to Oman.

This Closes the Mortgages.

Tax Deeds &c.

153. Tax Deed Nov. 30, 1853, Stoker, Sheriff to Lewis.
154. Deed: Aug. 23, 1854, Lewis to Tustin, all got by 153.
155. Tax Certificate, Dec. 14, 1853, Doub, Sheriff, to Blackwell.
156. Tax Certificate Dec. 14, 1858; Doub, Sheriff to Wilson.
157. Tax Certificate Dec. 23, 1859, Doub, Sheriff to Adams
158. " " Dec. 23, 1859, " " " "
159. " " Dec. 14, 1858, Doub, Sheriff to Wilson.
160. " " " " " " " " Wallace.
161. " " June 20, 1853, Stoke " " Moylan.
162. " Dec. 13, 1859, Doub, " " Angellotti.
163. " Deed Nov. 22, 1853, Brockman " " Long.

ion

This closes the Tax Deeds &c, and comes up to, the commencement of the partition suit. (Handwriting) grounds (?) (See note book h 138)

164. Lis pendons and judgement roll in partition suit, "Gates vs Salmon, et al." commenced May 18th 1860.
165. Deed: Aug. 24, 1864, Walker to Robson.
166. Deed: Aug. 24, 1864, Martin (defendent) and Morretti.
167. Deed: Aug. 26, 1864, Robson and Morretti to Martin.
168. July 27, 1869. ~~Order of publication of~~ Summons in partition suit, against unknown owners of interests in rancho.

(handwriting) Martin land notice (?)

(handwriting) Martin's wife not a defendent hence did not apply to her
169. July 25, 1870, Affidavit of George Pearce, in partition suit for order of accounting by the several defendents.
170. Order of Court, in partition suit, that defendents make verified written statements of rents received.
171. Verified Statement in partition suit by defendant, Charles Martin of rents by him received, and his claim to offset his improvements Sep. 3a 1870
172. Decree and map in partition suit.
(handwriting) No notice of meeting. Not enough in number or interest. Strike out evidence of S.M. Martin ? ?
173. Deed: Nov. 3, 1877, Dalton et al. to Hill, trustee &c.
174. Deed: Sept. 7, 1878, Hill, trustee to Walker, 859 acres (handwriting)
175. Deed: Oct. 29, 1878, Walker to Hewlett. No power to make ?
176. (handwriting) Whole of record Book.
177. " Order to Hill to make deed to Walker
178. " Deed Apr. 29, 1883 Hewlett to Walker
179. " Bojorques Articles ? - Is Bojorques Land reservation agreement in?

Note: This deraignment of title shows what happened to each of the ninths of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio mentioned in Bojorques Part 2. Also sent by Charmaine Burdell Martinelli is:

No. 8209 In The Supreme Court of the State of California filed Jan. 10, 1882 - from:
p. 9 That while the plaintiffs (Charles Martin and G. Morettii, p. 1) were such owners so seized and possessed (May 25, 1878, p. 3) and entitled to the possession of said land and premises the said defendants did on the day and year aforesaid wrongfully and unlawfully enter into and upon the same, and oust and eject the plaintiffs' therefrom; and ever since that day wrongfully and unlawfully withhold and still and now wrongfully withold the possession thereof from the plaintiffs, to their wrong and injury and damage in the sum of one thousand dollars.
p. 12 Wherefore, by reason of the law and the findings aforesaid, it is ordered and adjudged that plaintiffs take nothing by this action, and that defendants do have and recover of and from the plaintiffs, defendants cost and disbursements incurred in this action amounting to the sum of thirty-six dollars ($36.50) and fifty cents. Judgement rendered and entered, Oct. 13, 1880. Note: This was earlier in the Marin and Sonoma County Courts. L.W. Walker, J. Fillioine, John Zameroni and A. Armstrong were the defendants. L. W. Walker land is shown on the 1873 Marin Co. map and the Sonoma Co. Atlases of 1877 and 1898 in different areas. Like Gates vs. Salmon this illustrates the unusual boundary disputes of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio.

Feb. 9, 1856 - Gold Discovered at San Antonio (It was again in 1897)

Mar. 20, 1857 - Surveys of Ranchos - Sonoma Co. Journal

P. R. Thompson, Deputy U.S. Surveyor, is now pushing forward to an early completion the work of surveying the Spanish grants in this vicinity committed to him by John C. Hayes, U.S. Surveyor General. Mr. Thompson has already succeeded in establishing the corner bounds in the Roblar and Bojorques grants.

Dec. 19, 1856 (Excerpt) Petaluma - Sonoma Co. Journal

By Virtue of the power in me vested by the Stature of the State of California, I have taken in execution the following described real estate, for the non-payment of taxes, thereon, ending March 1st, 1857 to wit: ...Also, 160 acres, part of Bojorques rancho, assess to Lewis Martin. Also, 160 acres, part of Bojorques rancho, assessed in the name of Jacob Winn and R. Moore.

Mar. 20, 1857 Sonoma Co. Journal Surveys of Ranchos

P. R. Thompson, Deputy U.S. Surveyor, is now pushing forward to an early completion the work of surveying the Spanish grants in this vicinity comitted to him by John C. Hayes, U.S. Surveyor General. Mr. Thompson has already succeeded in establishing the corner bounds in the Roblar and Bojorques grants.

July 3, 1857 - Sonoma Co. Journal

FATAL ACCIDENT.-Mr. S.N. Terrill, of this Township, was thrown from his horse last Tuesday, p.m., near the Laguna de San Antonio-where he had gone to witness the races-and was instantly killed. At the occurrence of the accident, we learn that Mr. T., with several others, was in pursuit of a runaway horse, when, from some cause, his horse tripped and fell. In falling, Mr. T. Struck upon his head, and the horse fell upon and rolled over him. It is supposed that his neck was broken, as he survived the fall but a few minutes. Deceased has been a resident of Petaluma for several years, and was highly respected by his acquaintances. He was about 40 years of age; and leaves a wife and three children to mourn their sudden bereavement.

Oct. 30, 1857

Married. In Petaluma Oct. 21, by the Rev. James Pierpont, Mr. Joel D. Hendrix and Miss Mary E.F. Dillard, all of San Antonio.

Apr. 30, 1858 - Sonoma Co. Journal

Mr. William Davis of San Antonio Creek, has left at this office, a chicken possessing four legs, four wings, and two tails;-in fact, a perfect double chicken, minus one head and neck. (I am not certain whether this was San Antonio Creek and Chileno Valley or to the east)

Apr. 30, 1858 Sonoma Co. Journal

LIME AND MARBLE-Mr. Davis, of San Antonio creek, has exhibited to us two specimens of marble, taken from the hills in his locality, which he pronounces of superior quality. He further informs us, that he has just opened a bed of lime stone from which he will in a few weeks, be able to produce an article of lime, equal to any offered in the market.

Jan. 21, 1859 Sonoma County Journal NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC, And Especially to the settlers located upon the upper pottion of the Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio.

OFFICE OF RANCHO ARROYO DE SAN ANTONIO, Petaluma, July 14, 1858 HAVING recently been informed that certain persons, claiming as owners under a patent from the United States, for the Rancho Roblar de la Miseria, have, either directly or through an agent, been selling or endeavoring to sell, lands situated upon and belonging to the owners of the Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio:

We hereby give notice to all persons interested and the public at large, that the upper boundary line of the Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio, runs from the oak grove of the Miseria, above the ponds at the head of the creek of Petaluma to the head of the Laguna de San Antonio; and that the other boundaries of said Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio, are the creek of Petaluma and the creek of San Antonio, which latter empties into the creek of Petaluma. All persons are hereby notified, not to meddle in any manner with the lands within the above described boundaries, without written permission from us, and all persons either buying or selling, or interfering in any manner with said lands, without such written permission from us, and all persons either buring or selling, or interfering in any manner with said lands, without such written permission, will be held responsible for so doing.

Persons calling at our office in Petaluma, can have access to copies of the original Grants and Maps of the aforesaid Ranchos; also, of the Petaluma and Bojorques, (or Laguna de San Antonio) Ranchos, adjoining

JAMES F. STUARD,
CHARLES PATTON & Others

Jan. 21, 1859 Sonoma Co. Journal

ALSO, 750 acres of land, eligible situated, on the Bojorques Ranch; 400 acres under cultivation, upon which there are 3 dwelling houses, a good orchard, and other improvements. Title perfect. G.W. Oman. Inquire of Carder & Jones, Attorneys at Law, Main Street, Petaluma Petaluma, Dec. 3, 1858 16 t-f

ALSO, 750 acres of land, eligibly situated, on the Bojorques Ranch; 400 acres under cultivation, upon which there are 3 dwelling houses, a good orchard and other improvements. Title perfect. G.W. Oman.
Inquire of Carder & Jones, Attorneys at Law, Main Street, Petaluma.
Petaluma, Dec. 3, 1858. 16 t-f

Sep. 30, 1859 MARRIED 3-3

At St. John's Church, in this city, by Rev. H. Smeathman, 28th inst. Mr. George Mead and Miss Emily Phenix, both of Chileno Valley.

Note: This shows the name Chileno Valley was in use by this time.

Sep. 30 1859 Sonoma Co. Journal.
FATAL SHOOTING - A fatal difficulty occured at the Lagoons, about four miles from this city, on Wednesday evening of last week, between Juan Pulgas and Francisco Bier, during which Bier was shot and instantly killed. The difficulty is said to have occurred in relation to the ownership of a horse. It appears that a son of Pulgas's wife, had some time previously in a game of cards with Bier, lost thirty dollars, in payment for which he left a horse. On Wednesday Pulgas appeared and attempted to take the horse away, when Bier objected unless the thirty dollars was first paid, and thereupon took hold of the lariat attached to the animal, when Pulgas drew a pistol and shot him in the breast. Death ensued almost instantly. Pulgas is now in jail at San Rafael. It is said he delivered himself into the hands of the officers. We are told he is a hard case, and has but recently been discharged from the the State Prison.

Nov. 11, 1859 2-1 Sonoma Co. Journal
ORDERS IN LAND CASES. - Last Monday orders to return surveys were entered in the United States District Court, in the cases of the claims of Sebastian Nunes to Orestrimba; Thomas O. Larkin to Fluges Rancho; and Guillermo Castro to San Lorenzo. A decree was entered approving the survey made May 19th, 1859, of the claim of Bartolome Bojorques to Laguna de San Antonio.

Dec. 9, 1859 Sonoma Co. Journal
MARRIED In this city, 6th inst. by Rev. John Henry Brodt. Thomas Peterson, of San Antonio, and Miss Mary D. Waldamer of Denmark.

Feb. 17, 1860 Sonoma Co. Journal 2/1
AFFRAY AT SAN ANTONIO.- A Difficulty occurred in the San Antonio neighborhood, and about four miles from this city, last Wednesday foremoon, resulting in the serious of a Mrs. Ungar, wife of A. Hoffman Ungar. As an examination has not taken place, at the time of going to press, we can only give a statement from rumour. It appears that a dispute in reference to the rights of property in a certain piece of land has for some existed between Mr. Ungar and a neighbor named Thos. Blackwell, and that the case is yet in litigation. Last Wednesday, Blackwell, siding by several men, and while Ungar was in town, proceeded to fence the disputed land in, whereupon Mrs. Ungar, said to have been armed with a scythe, & c, proceeded to warn Blackwell and Part off. Hard words passed pro and con, when the woman proceeded to work of demolishing the fence, upon which Blackwell seized a picket and commenced as assault, inflicting an ugly gash upon the head and breaking one arm. Mrs. U. is quite seriously, but not fatally injured. Blackwell has been arrested, and was to be examined yesterday (Thursday) afternoon.

School Fund of Jan. 22, 1862	Chileno Valley	51 Children	123.80¼
	San Antonio	52 Children	126.23

From: History of Marin Co. 1880, 1972

Jan. 21, 1863 The Petaluma Argus
Tomales Valley Mrs. H.N. Stemple, several years since in the Stockton asylum, last 2 or 3 months of returning symptoms. Sent children outside with a neighbor's g girl and cut off the head of an infant 8 months old. She had alluded to blood offerings in reference to the bible.

Mar. 25, 1863 Legal Notice Two Rock area, the persons names, taxes (Argus)

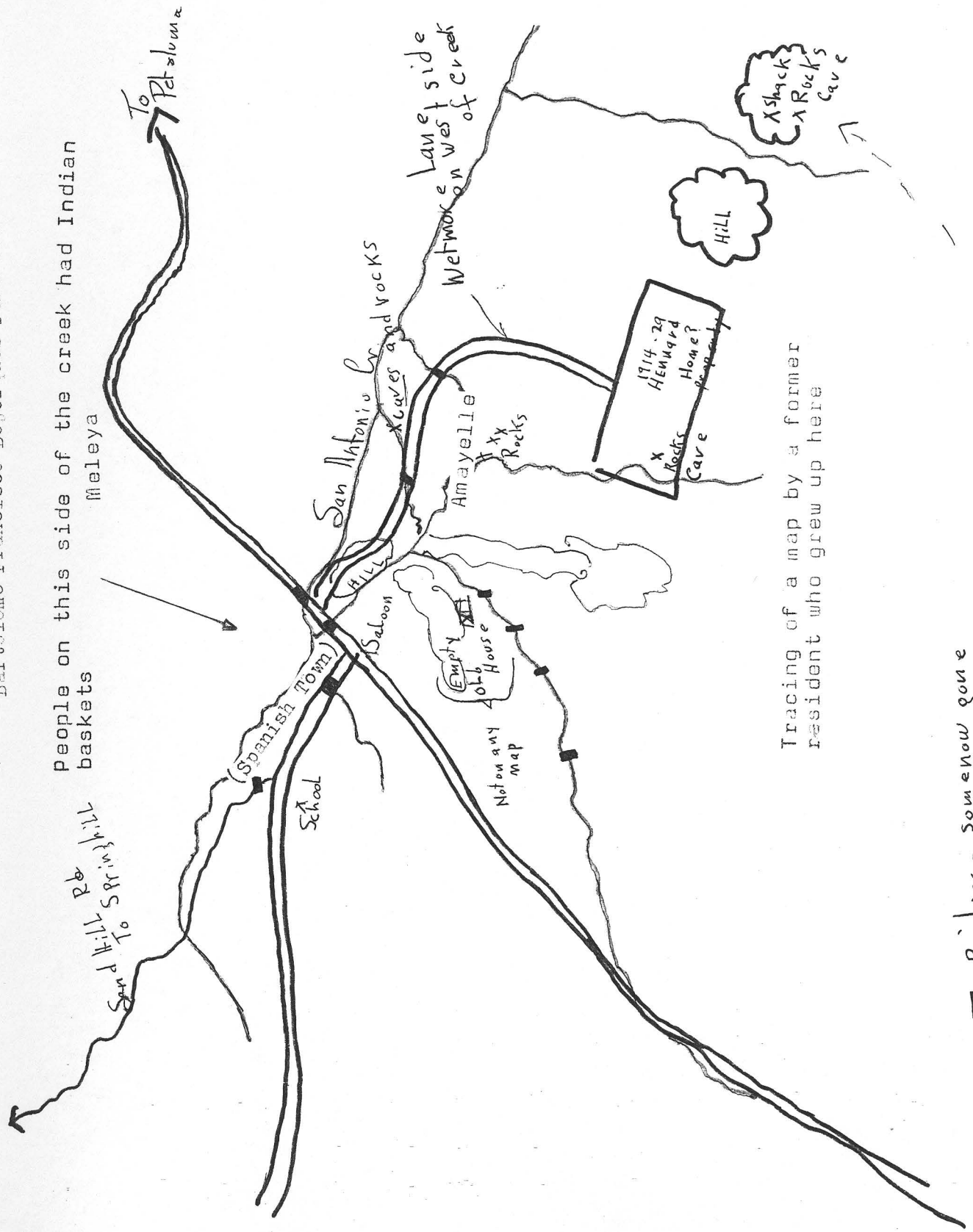
Sep. 23, 1863 Boys-22 girls-26 Laguna District School "

Site of the Miwok Indian Village of Amayelle

Section One.

Copy of a map drawn by Mrs. Bihn who grew up in Chileno Valley. I think the Hennard home is where she lived. The map was sent in the late 1960's. She wrote:

"The caves I remember & never went near when I was alone also old board & batt shack. But I did go to both in 1923-5. There were many creeks some dry now. The tavern was in use in 1916-21. Horses were tied to rail in front. Barn burned in early '20's. Many small knolls made little swales that stayed green in early summer."

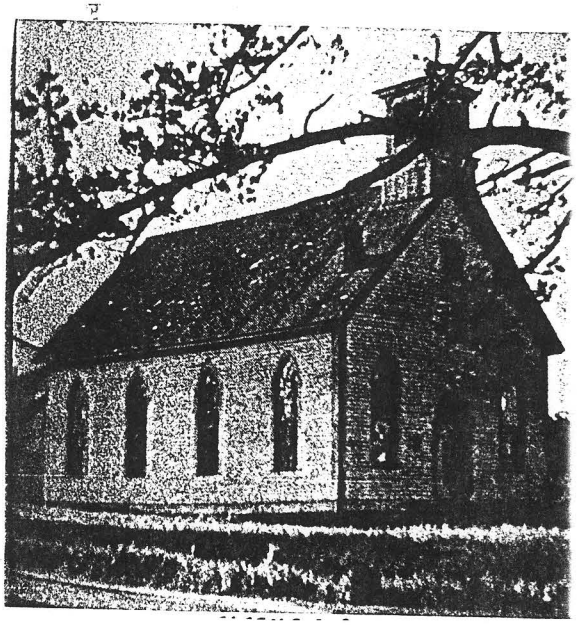


INDIAN ROCKS AND CAVES This area is shown on the lower right hand of p. 57
Bartolome Francisco Bojorques Part Two

Jan. 6, 1860 2/7 Son. Co. Journal
Born. In Two Rock Valley, 1st. inst. The wife of Marvin Lewis, of a daughter

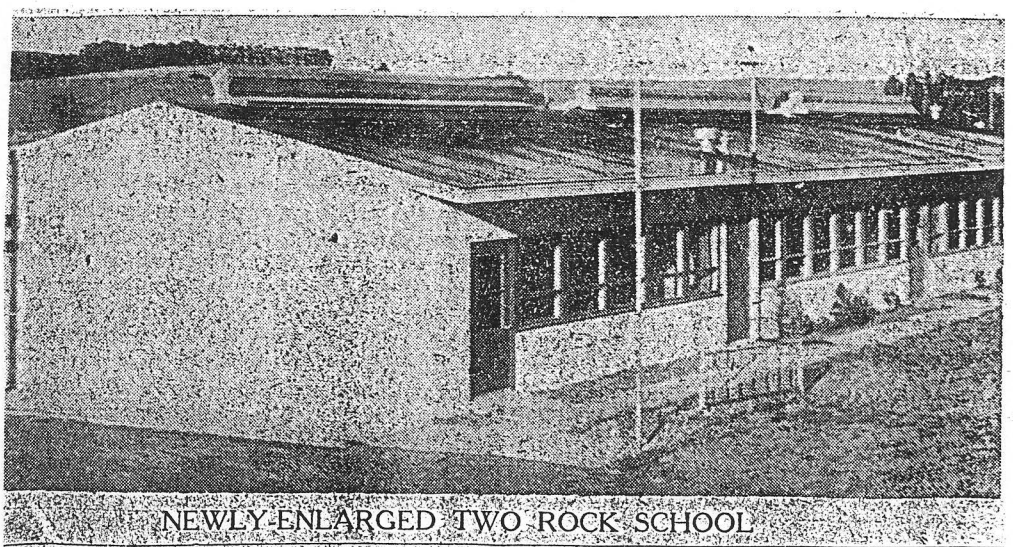
Mar. 23, 1860 2/3 RELIGIOUS
We are requested to state that the Rev. A.C. Edmunds will preach at the Two Rock School House, on Sunday, April 8th, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

H.H. Bancroft, Pio. Reg. & Index
Munson, Leonard. 1847. Co. A.
Ditto, at Two Rocks, Sonoma Co., 1882.



Wild Oats In Eden by Jeanne Thurlow Miller & Harvey J. Hansen, 1962, p. 97

The Early Bloomfield Church later moved to Two Rock. p. 97. Photo-Roy Graves collection



NEWLY-ENLARGED TWO ROCK SCHOOL

MRS. MINNIE CHURCH

Mrs. Minnie Church of Petaluma joined the Grange Aug. 23, 1882, which makes her a member of Two Rock Grange for 73 years. S. L. Stice at present living in Inverness, joined Jan. 21, 1897. There are at present 208 members.

The Grange has worked for better roads and everything that could benefit the farmers and people living in the valley. They were leaders in starting the rural telephone system in 1902.

Back in 1852, a group of Iowans, seeking green pastures, traveled the old Mexican trail, through the sentinel rocks and settled in Two Rock valley. The Charles Purvine family, the Albert Martin family and many others, chose the fertile valley as their future homes..

IOWA SCHOOL

The Iowa School was established in 1852 and at that time was on what is now known as the Hamilton Gaston place. It was later built on the Charles Purvine property where it now stands. The Purvines donated the land for the school and S. M. Martin, father of Fred Martin and the late Harry Martin, donated and built the foundation for the building.

The Walker school was established in 1875 on what is known as the A. H. Rennard estate.

The Two Rock school was established in 1885, the land being purchased outright from E. Denman.

A union school district was formed in 1919 and was then, as now, governed by a regular school board of trustees. Present trustees are William Bianchini, president; Claude Martin, Clerk; Americo Albini, Francis Collings and George Mickelsen.

UNION SCHOOL

The Two Rock Union School built in 1952 is on five acres deeded to the district by the United States Government, which will revert back to the Government when not used as school property. An additional room was added in 1954. The total cost of the building, fence, play area, water pipe, etc. was $61,588.

The Iowa and Walker school property reverted to the original owners' estates and the Two Rock school and property was sold to Harold Gregg in 1954.

Two Rock Union School Parent Teacher Association was organized November 21, 1952 and the officers of the unit were Mrs. Harold Martin, president; Mrs. Norman Neal, vice president; Mrs. Amelia Combs, honorary vice president; Mrs. Merle Thompson, secretary; Mrs. Clifford Scott, treasurer; Mrs. Claude Martin, historian; Mrs. Walter Aureh, auditor; Mrs. R. S. Moore, parliamentarian. Officers for the year 1955-56 are Mrs. Claude Martin, president; Mrs. Fred Volkerts, Jr., vice president; Mrs. Combs, honorary vice president; Mrs. Wilbur Larsen, secretary; Mrs. Lloyd Bolls, treasurer; Mrs. Wilbur Graham, historian; Mrs. Hans Raven, auditor, and Mrs. Norman Neal, parliamentarian.

Teachers are Mrs. Amelia Combs, principal and teacher of the first and second grades; Miss Jeannette Sjosten, third and fourth grades, and Walter H. Strom, fifth and sixth grades.

* * *

STRAUBVILLE

Mr. George A. Straub came from Fall River Mills, Shasta County, in April, 1906, and started a blacksmith shop. In 1917 he opened a hatchery which was rented to LaFranchi until 1920. In 1919 he built a hatchery where the Greenouse now is and operated the hatchery in partnership with Chris Baur until 1939. The building burned and was rebuilt on its present site in 1939 and the business was taken over by Kenneth and George Straub who now operate it.

The Fire Department at Straubville was started in 1939 and is now Sonoma County operated. The store was built in 1919.

Spanish Cavaliers Owned Two Rock Long, Long Ago

Rose Linebaugh s grandparents were early settlers as was the family of her husband Robert Alexander Linebaugh.

See: The Valley Of The Trail Between The Two Rocks In Its Younger Days And Mine 1993 and its Supplement by Margaret Martin Paull

By ROSE LINEBAUGH

I like to think of the old days, when Two Rock belonged to Spanish Cavaliers and their ladies and was inhabited by wild riding vaqueros and picturesque Indians. When there rode up from the south such men as Gen. Jose Figueroa, wisest and best loved of all California governors and the gallant and learned Don Juan Alvarado who came in 1833 the year before he became governor. With him came a handsome boy, Mariano G. Vallejo.

To speak of old Spain calls up golden, warm, and glamorous thoughts. Castles of Spain and the rivers of Spain have always stood on the boundary of the land of romantic dreams. After the fierce wave of Spanish conquest had swept over the New World the essence, the very fragrance of the old romance of Spain seems to us to have settled upon California. I think the color of romance is the old gold of our Two Rock hills when they lie warm in the summer sun and the glamour of romance must be the purple haze that hangs over these hills when misty sea winds sweep in over them from the Spanish main.

"SANTIAGO!"

The old battle cry of the Spaniards was "Santiago" (St. James was the patron saint of the Conquistadores.) When they built the military outpost in Two Rock on the old Indian trail they called it Santiago de las dos Piedras, St. James of the Two Rocks, for they believed that here they must stem the Russian advance.

Vallejo a few years afterwards was made Commander of the Northern Frontier with rank of General. His duty was to settle and defend a barrier against the Russians. Taking the ancient landmark of the Two Rocks as a central point he granted four ranchos, all cornering at this spot.

To the south lay the great Rancho Laguna de San Antonio containing 25,000 acres embracing the heart of Two Rock valley with Santiago and all of Chileno Valley. This magnificent gift, unparalleled in the history of any government's generosity to a simple citizen was granted to a soldier of the ranks, Don Bartholomo Bojorques, a portly middle aged man with nine grown children. He was a typical ranchero, indolent, careless and gay; so generous and lovable that his relatives and friends swarmed up to his rancho. He unfortunately gave refuge to some lawless Mexicans and half breeds.

RIDING AHEAD

Imagine Don Bojorques riding at the head of his vaqueros, over the beautiful hills and vales of his veritable principality, through the wild oats high as their horses heads, from his ranch adobe house, the remnants of which are at the Chas. Martin place on the Laguna, over to Santiago. His sombrero tied under his chin, his blue embroidered serape flapping over his shoulder, his crimson silk sash flying in the wind, his dagger sheathed in his morocco leather boots, his silver bridle and spurs flashing along the trail.

His step-daughter, Senorita Talamantes, married a Chilean, who brought his retainers up from Chile when he came to run the Laguna Rancho, hence the name Chileno Valley.

Young Capt. Juan Nepomisena Padilla, only 21 years old, was made guardian of the northern trails and to him was granted the great rancho which touched the Two Rocks on the east. It was called El Roblar de la Miseria. I wish I knew why it was called the Oak of the Misery. The word "miseria" has ten different meanings in the Spanish—misery, wretchedness, suffering, forlorness, need, poverty, covetousness, avariciousness, stinginess, and meanness. Miss Toumey thinks it means forlorn oaks because of the gray, Spanish moss hanging upon the oaks but el roblar is in the singular. I think something disagreeable must have happened under an oak.

16,000 ACRES

This rancho contained 16,000 acres reaching from Two Rock out through Liberty and over to Roblar and Hessel.

General Vallejo must have had a special fondness for young Captain Padilla for beside this princely rancho he gave him the Rancho de la Balsa de Tomales which cornered with the Blucher and Roblar right at the Two Rocks.

The name means the Pool of the Tomales Indians which was no doubt the pond we all call Burbanks Lake. A little triangular strip of this beautiful rancho runs down from the Two Rocks and spreads out towards Tomales. It contained the old Whitney ranch which Wash Laurence sold to Mr. Moore, the old C. Nissen ranch, Mr. Kelley's and part of our land. I was not able to find the boundaries beyond these lands I have just mentioned. There is an old Spanish ditch which must have been part of the boundary of this grant which can still be very plainly seen running across a hill back of our house. The Spaniards loved the open fields, they were hardly ever woodsmen or mountaineers, so if they had to make a boundary they made their men dig a ditch rather than get out timber to build a fence. These ditches were wide and deep enough to turn cattle.

GREAT HACIENDA

Young Juan Padilla could ride off El Roblar de la Miseria at our Two Rocks down onto Balsa de Tomales. He established himself at Roblar, planning to found a great Hacienda and became a ranchero like the old families of the south. He brought his young wife and baby, household servants, his vaqueros and a handful of wild young soldiers who were all that could be spared to him from the garrison at Sonoma. He drove in his cattle and horses and took up his duties as guard of the Mexican trails. He had only been here a year when he was called to arms by a courier from Sonoma at the outbreak of the Bear Flag Affair. Unhesitatingly the young soldier gathered his company of vaqueros and rushed to defend his flag with his little band, a forlorn hope, pitting his feeble strength against the oncoming tide of Anglo Saxon civilization. Bravely he did his best without a thought of cringing to the stronger power, which was the enemy of his country.

3-FINGERED JACK

Among his renegade soldiers was the terrible Three-Fingered Jack Garcia, one of the most cruel monsters in history. His fearful murder of

he two American captives, Fowler and Cowie of the Bear Flag Party, brought his young captain into bad repute and as Gen. Vallejo was shrewd and farseeing enough to turn with the tide the circumstances and the time made our brave little Two Rock Captain the scapegoat of both sides. So as soon as the Mexican War was over he decided to leave the land of his dreams. He took his little family and went to Los Angeles. I am glad we know so much of this young man's story although it is so sorrowful that the gloomy name of El Roblar de la Miseria seems to have been prophetic. I wish he could have stayed and raised his family and lived out his life as he had planned here on his beautiful ranchos. But his was a generation too late for his people. The old order had changed, the days of the dons were passing on making room for us.

GREAT RANCHO

When we carve our memorial tablets on the Two Rocks let us carve on the spot where his two great ranchos met the name of Juan Nepomasina Padilla.

Our Two Rocks stand a landmark unrivaled in history and romance. No spot in all America is richer in history than Sonoma County with her five flags but we are inclined to think she lacks that lustre of the romance of early Spanish California days which the gallant, indolent dons, dashing Spanish officers, picturesque vaqueros, and beautiful dark senoritas lent to the south. There was so much action, so many momentous and far reaching events, so many contending powers, and so many great changes in such a short space of time when Sonoma County was the very pivot upon which the fate of Northern California hung, that the romance of the early days was lost sight of.

For countless generations the Indian tribes of the country, following an instinct which was a racial peculiarity of all the Northern Indians of the continent of North America, made annual pilgrimages. The tribes from the back country's mountains and woods journeyed down to the coast to eat shell fish and get the Bodega Bay clam shell from which all the tribes made their money. They also gathered wild oats and grasshoppers which they ground into flour in their stone mortars. The valley tribes traveled into the back country to catch and dry the fish which swarmed in the mountain streams at times and to gather acorns and to make flint arrow heads. Robert A. Thompson, our first historian of Sonoma County says, "These pilgrimages of whole tribes ceased after 1857. Previous to then their bands could be seen, filing along the way—the old crones with huge baskets hung to their backs with bands across their foreheads."

MAIN TRAIL

Always their way led by the main trail, worn deep by ages of travel, which passed between the Two Rocks. When the northern tribes, on their way south, had plodded through the valley of the Estero Americano and reached the Two Rocks a glorious sweep of open country, waving with billows of wild oats met their view. Early settlers have told me the wild oats of Two Rock Valley grew higher than their horses' heads. Great herds of elk, antelope and deer were always feeding in the valley in the time of the Indians. The Indians after stopping at the Two Rocks to sight the game, sent their hunters down with a pair of antlers on their heads, to walk out into the wild oats and shoot an elk or deer with their flint-pointed arrows. The antelopes seemed harder to get.

VALLEY TRIBES

The valley tribes on their way to the north got their first sight of the redwoods and the highlands of the upper coast country after they passed between the Two Rocks on along the trail into Bloomfield.

When the Russian fur traders established a settlement and fort in Sonoma County — 1808 - 1812 to hunt the great herds of sea otter which lived along our coast and to raise grain and cattle and sheep for food supplies for their settlements in Alaska, even San Francisco Bay as well as all the north coast was weighed in the balance between Spain and Russia. Russian statesmen from the Court of St. Petersburg were negotiating in Mexico City for the right to build a warehouse on the north shore of San Francisco Bay and those delightful courtiers and diplomatic barons with their polished manners and minds fresh from the Royal Court of a great European power came to Bodega and Fort Ross and were seen riding over Two Rock Valley with their train of hunters and Indians, a mystery and menace to the few simple, provincial Spaniards.

The Spanish government in Mexico, hearing of this Russian occupation of the north sent out scouts to ride up along the old trail through the Valley of Santiago de las dos Piedras. They reported bands of cattle under Russian herdsmen, farmed fields and the Russian riders. No doubt the beautiful Princess Helena de Iagarin, wife of Count Alexander Rotscheff, the last governor of Ross, often rode down between the Two Rocks.

DASHING OFFICER

In 1822 two Spanish priests, Canon Fernandez and Father Payeras, escorted by the gallant Capt. Don Luis Arguello, rode between the Two Rocks on their way to visit the Russians at Fort Ross and to explore the country. One month later, after their return to Monterey, Don Arguello became Governor of California.

As Mexican Independence was established in 1822 the Mexican government began actively to oppose the Russians.

The dashing young Lieutenant M. G. Vallejo rode as an envoy to Bodega and Ross in 1833, passing between the Two Rocks. The next year Don Jose Figueroa, wisest and best and most beloved of all the California governors, rode up to the border. He rode wearily for he was a broken man, sick unto death. Supported by his devoted officers he rode up from Monterey on the old trail from San Rafael through Santiago de las dos Piedras and on to Bodega, determined to do what he could for his country with his last breath. His wise mind and trained eye grasped at a glance the value of this part of his country and the danger from the kind of men he met at Bodega. When he returned he sent Gen. Vallejo to Sonoma as military commander of the northern frontier with instructions to grant and settle all the open lands on the border, as a barrier against the Russian poachers.

So we come to the four great ranchos which touch at our Two Rocks: Laguna de San Antonio, El Roblar de la Miseria, Balsa de Tomales and Blucher. Their past plays an important part in the history of California.

Note: Cowie & Fowler had raped and killed the wife of Ramon Carrillo, Dogtown Territorial Quarterly #14, Summer 1993. Mrs. Lawrence Wilbert Carrillo Sr. also said they had raped his mother.

The Indian Trail that went between the Two Rocks, an easily seen landmark must have gone to various Miwok village sites. Most of those that ar known are shown in Handbook of California Indians by A. L. Kroeber, 1925, 1953, 1970, and Interviews With Tom Smith and Maria Copa Isabel Kelly's Ethnographic Notes On The Coast Miwok 1991. Neither of these books nor The Pomo Indians Of California And Their Neighbors by Vinson Brown and Douglas Andrews mentions trails or the Two Rocks. The trail and its Indians name is unknown. It is books on Marin and Sonoma general history that relate what is known.

Fred Schram in the Program of Events Two Rock Historical Marker Dedication July 16, 1994, wrote: "Dos Piedras goes way back to pre-Spanish day when when the rocks served as a landmark and reference point along the ancient Indian trail that ran from Bodega Bay to the inland valleys and into the sierra. The trails, tended to follow along the ridge lines and high ground because most of the flat land was swampy and muddy. Dos Piedras wa referred to time and again in the earliest annals of Indian migrations and seasonal travels. Bodega Bay was favored by the Indians as a source of se shells, from which they made their money or "wampum". Wampum has been foun in most Indian campgrounds and burying grounds, even into the high "Sierra

It shouldn't take much imagination on our part to visualize Indians parties, laden with shells for trading purposes, passing between the rocks and along the trail".

A. Bray Dickinson in Tomales Township-A History, 1993, p. 38 "This trail led north from San Rafael along the base of the hills, by Olompali, up to San Antonio Creek, past the site of old Spanish Town to the Laguna d San Antonio, thence northwest into Two Rock Valley to a location called Santiago de las Dos Piedras. This place seems to have been a crossing to trails coming and going in all directions. It has been tentatively fixed as near the big spring on the John Purvine ranch which is about a Spanish League south of the Two Rocks". P. 31 "In early pioneer days, it was a common sight to see a chief or El Capitan leading his little band along the trail Usually he rode a skinny mustang, closely followed by the braves, squaws brought up the rear, trudging along with the children and bearing huge baskets strapped to their foreheads. These baskets were crammed full with a conglomerate assortment of dirty blankets, camp untensils, dried fish, shells, pinole and papooses". The trail described is not necessarily the one between the rocks.

Margaret Martin Paull in The Valley Of The Trail Between The Two Rock In Its Younger Days And Mine, 1993, using material by Rose Linebaugh p. 8 "For countless generations, the Indian tribes of this country, following an instinct which was a racial peculiarity of all the northern Indians of the continent of North America, made annual pilgrimages. The tribes from the back country's mountains and woods journeyed down to the coast to eat shellfish and get the Bodega Bay clam shells, from which all the tribes made their money. They also gathered wild oats and grasshoppers which they ground into flour in their stone mortors. The valley tribes travelled into the back country to catch and dry the fish which swarmed in the mountai streams at times, and to gather acorns and make flint arrow heads. Mr. Robert A. Thompson, our first historian of Sonoma County says, 'These pilgramages of whole tribes ceased after 1857. Previous to then, their bands could be seen, filing along the way, the old crones with huge baskets hung to their backs with bands across their foreheads, mothers with papooses in baskets on their backs.

Always their way led by the main trail, worn deep by ages of travel, which passed between the two rocks. When the northern tribes, on their wa south, had plodded through the valley of the Estero Americano and reached the two rocks, a glorious view of open country, waving with billows of wild oats, met their view. Early settlers have told me the wild oats of Two Rock valley grew higher than their horses's heads. Great herds of elk, antelope,

and deer were always feeding in the valley in the time of the Indians.

The Indians, after stopping at the two rocks to sight the game, sent their hunters down, with a pair of antlers on their heads, to walk out into the wild oats and shoot an elk or deer with their flint-pointed arrows. The antelope seemed harder to get.

The valley tribes, on their way to the north, got their first sight of the redwoods and the highlands of the upper coast country after they passed between the two rocks on along the trail into Bloomfield.'

Use of the trail by the Spanish and Russians is described. The Mexican governor Don Jose Figueroa, Count Alexander Rotscheff and his wife Princess Helena de Gazarin. He was the last commander of Fort Ross. John Charles Fremont and Kit Carson are also thought to have used the trail.

Robert A. Thompson who is quoted wrote the 1877 Sonoma County Atlas.

The 1822 Arguello-Payeras trip is discussed elsewhere.

The diseno of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio (Rancho de Bartolo Bojorce drawn by William Benitz, shows the tail coming down from between the Two Rocks then between the two lagunas and south-easterly perhaps towards present Novato Boulevard then to Highway 101 to Mission San Rafael.

A. Bray Dickinson on p. 38 of his book describes the tail from the Dos Piedras going across a low gap to the headwaters of the Estero America no"...down that stream's north bank, past the site of Bloomfield Town, to the ford from which Valley Ford took its name. Here a trail branched off to the south and Tomales Bay.

From this point at the ford, several routes could be taken to reach the coast; one continued down the estero, around the base of two hills, thence north across the hills to join and follow the present route of the ridge road, which branches off the Bodega-Jenner highway two miles west of Bodega town and rejoins the same highway on the coast a mile or so north of Bodega Bay; another trail left the ford to cross the shoulder of the hill back of Valley Ford Town, then crossed Ebabais Creek to follow the course of the present hill road to its juncture with the Bodega-Jenner highway and followed the course of that highway to Bodega Bay; a third route ran up Ebabais Creek, as does the present Valley Ford-Freestone road, then over the low divide at Bodega Roads to Sonoma County's Salmon Creek and thence down that creek past the old Russian settlement of Bodega to the ocean.

After reaching the ocean over various branches, our trail followed up the coast to the Russian River, crossed the bar at the mouth and continued on to what is now Russian Gulch, then over the mountain to Sea View and Fort Ross, as did the recent wagon road.

The greatest hazards of his trail were, first, the excellent chance of meeting a grizzly bear face to face around some bend, and second, the the crossing of the Russian River on the bar, a most dreaded adventure. Here the changing quicksand beds always made the passage dangerous, especially when one was on horseback!

Stemple Creek starts between Stony Point and Macham Roads then enters Two Rock Valley on the northern part of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio's site. It is jointed by other creeks that seem to have no name and reaches Bodega Bay as the Estero de San Antonio. A widening of the creek was the pool of water called Bolsa de Tomales after Miwok Indians who lived there and gave the name to Rancho Bolsa de Tomales. This widening of the creek was later called Burbank Lake after George Wilton Burbank, and older half brother of Luther Burbank. His picture is in the 1880 Marin County History.

Stemple Creek takes its name from the Stemple family.

In the 1860 census:

360 (household) 360 (family visited) Sonoma Co. Bodega Township July 25

Henry Stemple	35 m	farmer	$800	$1.500	Virginnia	(On the 1873 Marin Co. map H.M. Stemple is shown on the south side of the Estero de San Antonio 2 miles inland from the coast)
Andrew	" 38 m	"	(value of real		"	
Harriet	" 21 f		& personal		"	
John	" 2 m		estate)		"	
Wm.	" 3/12 m				"	
Lewis	" 24 m	laborer			"	
Samuel	" 20 m					

1860 Agriculture Production Tomales Township

H.M. Stemple $3000 cash value of farm. 600 improved acres. $2000 value of farm. $250 value of farm implements. 3 houses, 23 milch cows, 9 working oxen, 19 other cattle, 46 swine. 1830 value of livestock. 5000 lbs butter.

H.M. Stemple was on the Civil War list in the Marin Co. Journal, Sep. 6, 1862. Repub. Marin Kin Tracer, Spring 1986, sent by Mrs. C.B. Martinelli.

Petaluma Argus Jan. 21, 1863
Tomales Valley. Mrs. H.N. Stemple, several years since in the Stockton Asylum, last two or three mos. of returning symptoms. Sent children outside with a neighbor's girl and cut off the head of an infant 8 months old. She had alluded to blood offerings in reference to the bible.

Index of estates - Marin Co. Summary of Probate and Guardianship Matters
Estate of H.M. Stemple #114 Reg. C p. 32 Intestate d. Apr. 26, 1871 closed

Marin Voters - 1873
Stemple, Leonard Scott 21 m Virginnia farmer Tomales July 31, 1873

Estate of Charles W. Stemple #358 1 p. 148 Intestate June 30, 1874 closed

From: Place Names of Marin, 1986 by Louise Heather

STEMPLE CREEK: Henry M. Stemple was a prosperous rancher. When he died in 1873 he left most of his property to his wife Eliza, but each of his nine children received a portion of land and two cows.

GUGLIELMETTI ROAD off Springhill Rd.

Not much on this family or when they came to the area. The property is shown on the 1898 Sonoma Co. map, p. 63. Gt. Register of Voters, Sonoma Co 1890.
Guglielmetti, Giovanni 52 Switzerland dairyman Pet. 29 June 1871
Guglielmetti, Julius 46 Swt. carpenter Bodega Twp. 29 May 1879.
Guglielmetti, Peter 30 Swt. dairyman Analy Twp. 3 Aug. 1880.
Sonoma Co. Deaths
Guglielmetti, Guiles (?) 50 male married b. Switz. Sep. 13 1892
Sonoma Co. Marriages 1847-1902
Guglielmetti, Cesare to La Franchi, Olimpia 18 Jan. 1893 Sta. Rosa by J.M. Cassin M 166.
Sonoma Co. Delayed Birth Certificates 1855-1971
Guglielmetti, Columbus Peter 23 Dec. 1894 Bloomfield. Uncle: Edward La Franchi I-37.

Shown on the U.S. Survey Petaluma Quad. elevation 442 feet. De Lorme Atlas Northern Calif. p. 93, 135 meters. On the AAA map of Marin Co. 437 feet and on the AAA Marin Co. map 442 feet. The 1877 Sonoma Co. Atlas shows C. Weigand between Bodega and Springhill Roads where the school now is and a little to the left of the church and on the north side of Tomales Road, p. 62. On the 1898 Sonoma Co. Atlas p. 63 another Weigand property is shown on the south side of Bodega Rd. near the east boundary of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio. Wiggins Hill is on the north side of the road.

In 1880 Charles Weigand, 1827-1900, was postmaster at Two Rock.

Sonoma Co. Marriages 1847-1902 Sonoma Co. Genealogical Society

Weigand, Charles to Hammerland, Christina Sep. 16, 1879 F. 358 (son ?) by J. Brown
Weigant, Minnie to Wohlers, Otto, Sta. Rosa by J. Brown J. Brown

Sonoma Co. Inquests 1852-1898 p. 5. Sonoma Co. Gen. Society

Barry Honorah, 14 Nov. 1879 Nat. Ireland, at Petaluma, hunger herself with suicidal intent. Witnesses: Dr. Theodore Weigand (spelled Wigand in his bio. in the 1880 Sonoma Co. History, p. 604.) Franklin S. Butterly, James Barry. Coroner: Kelly Tighe.

Geacosom, Harry H. 30 June 1880, 60 yrs. Nat. Norway. Two Rock Valley. Suicide by hanging. Witnesses: Charles Wiggins, Edward Fatigan. Just. of Peace: Kelly Tighe.

Charles & Mary Weigand made a homestead declaration on July 8, 1878 D-288

Sonoma Co. Deaths 1902-1905
Aug. 22, 1903. Wiegand, Christina 43 f w b. Sweden. Res. or Bur. Bloomfiel

1890 Gt. Register (voters) Sonoma Co.
Weigand, Charles 64 b. Germany farmer Petaluma Township
Weigand, Franklin Charles 23 b. Calif. farmer ""

1906 - The Petaluma Historical Society 1992 #2 Clipping

OLD WIEGAND ESTATE SOLD

The old Wiegand estate has been sold to R. Rossi of this city. The Wiegand estate is at Wiegand hill, this side of Two Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Wiegand who formerly resided on the Mooney ranch at Two Rock, have gone to El Verano to reside.

In Gates vs. Salmon on Aug. 5, 1870 he replied "Yes sir" to questions about the Lewis lands.

The Sonoma Searcher Vol. 21 #3, Mar. 1994- Sherman Seelinger List
Two Rock Cemetery

Weigand, Charles 1827-1900
Weigand, John 1824-1880
Weigand, Christine 1861-1903

The Valley Of The Trail Between The Two Rocks In Its Younger Days And Mine 1993, by Margaret Martin Paull has additional data. p. 64 John Schwobeda sold land to Charles Weigand at the crossroads. A change in the road may have caused the property to be split in two. p. 114 John Weigand was a brother of Charles W. John's widow, Mary Ryan sold his property to Charles W. The widow of John W. and a son went to Oregon. Supplement S 10. The original Weigand home was at the eastern foot of the hill.

Index & Abstract of Wills - Sonoma Co. 1850-1900

Weigand, Charles Dated: 19 Mar. 1898 #3224 Died: 1 Oct. 1900 Filed: 5 Nov 1900. Wife: Christina Weigand. Children: Frank, Winifred Edna, Mary, Charles, George Washington Weigand. Executors: Christina Weigand; Winifred, oldest daughter. Witnesses: F.A. Meyer, Otto Wohlers, Merrick Freeman.

R. Seavy is on p. 62 off Springhill Road near Two Rock Church in the 1877 Sonoma Co. Atlas. Gates vs. Salmon, defendant who bought land from Samue. Tustin and recorded in Marin Co. Nov. 11, 1857 and Sonoma Co. Nov. 14, " 1898 Atlas, p. 63 and also on the 1873 Marin Co. map to near the west boundary of the rancho site.

Gt. Register - Voters, Sonoma Co. 1890

Seavy, Robert 67 N. Hampshire Petaluma Twp.
" , Lorenzo Manson 33 Maine farmer, Llano
" , Fred Hamlin 23 Ca harness maker, Sebastapol
" , Frank Walter 22 saddler Sta. Rosa Twp.
Seavey, Seth Albert 58 Me farmer Sta. Rosa Twp.

Sonoma Co. Marriages 1847-1905
Seavy, Frank W. to Waterman, Leora L. by E.Y. Ware Feb. 1899 O-112 Sta.R
Seavy, Mattie H. to Stevens, Horace B. by J.K. Harrison Feb. 10, 1892 C-331 Sta. R

Sonoma Co. Death Records

Seavey, Frances Elaine 5 mo f s Ca Nr. S.Rosa family from Maine

Index & Abstract of Wills Sonoma Co.

Seavy, Robert Written: 10 Oct. 1884 #2430
Died: 3 June. 1894 Bk. F, p. 271
Rec.: 2 Jul. 1894
Wife: Anna (present wife)
Daughters: Hattie M. (18) Minnie A. (14) both children by deceased wife;
Laura (infant) by present wife
Executor: Lee Ellsworth
Witnesses: Wm. B. Haskell, M.H. Falkner

In the will of Abraham Ward d. 1899 an Annie Seavy, deceased and Albert Porter, Laura V., & Robt. T. Seavy are named. Evidently grandchildren.

Except for the maps this data comes from publications of the Sonoma Co. Geanological Society.

PEPPER ROAD

The Sonoma Co. Atlas of 1877 shows the Pepper nursery and home on the N.E. corner of the site of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio, p. 50. P. 80 has a fu-llppage picturing his residence. William Howard Pepper was born Jan. 11, 1824, Duchess Co. N.Y. His parents were from Conn. As a child he went with his parents to Clinton Co. Ohio. In 1845 he went to Columbus to learn cabinet making and stayed there until 1848. Stayed a year in Cincinnati. Came around the horn in a sailing ship the Francis De Pau and arrived at S.F. June 17, 1850. In Yuba Co he mined for 18 months (The Petaluma Historical Society #4 1993 says with a brother, G.W. Pepper) then built a saw mill that burned. In 1858 he came to Sonoma Co. and settled about six miles from Petaluma. He. married May 27, 1874 to Mrs. Phoebe Perry who was from Seneca Co. N.Y. born there June 9, 1839. She had a daughter by her first husband. Hattie M. was born in Belleville, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1863. The Petaluma Hist. Soc. says she m. W.L. Parents of S.F.

SPRINGHILL ROAD

Could have takn its name from the Spring by the turn of Purvine Road or a pond off Pavn Rd. off Springhill Rd. nr. Two Rock Coast Guard Facility. There is a large pond or resavoir east of Pacheco Rd. near the north tip of the Laguna Lake and another near the other tip near Guglielmetti Rd. The 1844 diseno of William Benitz shows a poso de agua on the west side of the trail from San Rafael to Bodega. It could be the spring near Purvine Road.

? Oct. 1989

Little Schools Down the Lane

The one-room schoolhouse is not just a quaint memory; Marin County boasts three that are thriving

BY JERRY CARROLL
CHRONICLE STAFF WRITER

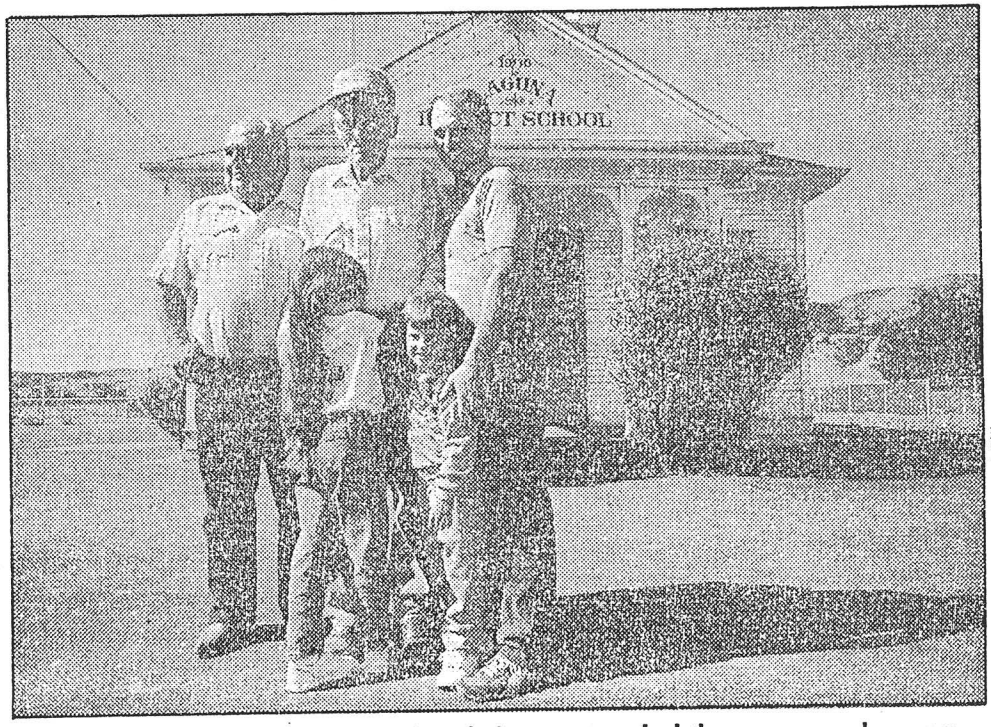
The wind passes through the long, heavy-headed yellow grass, the only sound except for an udder-full cow bawling a long way off. Hawks wheel in a pewter sky above the Chileno Valley, looking down on a scene little altered since naked walked the nut-gathering and grub-eating Miwok through the August-tawny hills.

Inside, it's a different story. Vacuum-cleaner-dragging principal and teacher Mary Ann Diaz-Romero and table-scrubbing teacher Susan Bloom, neither of whom approves of this kind of inverted sentence construction, don't hear the quiet for the Hoover's howl.

The two of them are getting ready for the first day of school Monday at the Laguna School, one of Marin County's three one-room schools where kindergarten to sixth grade are taught.

Portraits of the bewigged and wood-dentured Washington and the martyred Lincoln look down on this housecleaning as they have without comment since 1906. The small cupola on the roof is empty, the bell whose peal once tolled the start and finish of class having been patriotically melted down for bullets in the second World War. Indoor plumbing arrived in 1949.

"We love it here," says the diminutive Diaz-Romero, who is beginning her second year at Laguna. She yearned to teach at the little school in the valley ever since a stint there as a substitute eight years ago. "I fell in love with it at that moment. It was a dream come true for me when I was hired."



Four generations of the Moreda family have attended the one-room Laguna School, including Don (left), 89-year-old Antone, Don Jr., Shelina (hugging Antone) and 5-year-old Travis.

Bloom, member of a family that settled in the valley a century ago when Victoria yet held the scepter, spent 13 years as a teacher's aide at the school before increased enrollment this fall made promotion possible. "I think it's the baby boom at work," says Diaz-Romero. It's the first time Laguna has had two teachers. They'll be assisted by two aides.

"We expect to have between 30 and 35 students this year," says Laguna School board member Don Moreda, a dairyman whose thousand-acre ranch is just up the road from the school. Four generations of his family have gone to the school.

"My dad had 10 children go through there. We had seven go through, and now my son has got his second one in there," said Moreda, whose family arrived here around 1915. He has been on the board 25 years, and his father, Antone, put in more than 30 years. His wife, Linda, has been secretary of the board for more than 20 years, about the same length of time his mother served.

"It's been kind of a family affair," he says.

Bloom's daughter, Malissa, went through Laguna School. "She always said it was so cozy," her mother said.

The three one-room schools, all within a 20-minute drive from Petaluma, serve tiny, rural populations. The sense of family that prevails is continually stressed.

"What I most enjoy," says Diaz-Romero, "is that it is like a family. You can see the children progress year after year."

"The older children help the younger ones," says Patti Pomi, the principal-teacher at Lincoln School, established in 1872.

See Page B5, Col. 1

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Across from the site of the Laguna de San Antonio, taken before the room on the right was added.

From Page B3

Except for the paved road and the cyclone fence in front, it looks much the same as when children spurred up on lathered ponies with McGuffey's Readers in their saddlebags.

The baby boom has not hit Lincoln yet, even though it's just 10 minutes by car from Laguna. There will be 15 children this fall, down two from last year. Dairyman George Grossi, who has been a school board member for a decade, sent all three of his kids through Lincoln.

"My children have done exceptionally well. You know how kids can get lost in a big school? That doesn't happen in a one-room school house. Every child proceeds at his own pace and gets individual attention. That can be hard for a teacher with six different grade levels and every child different."

If it's hard for the teachers, you don't hear them complaining. "It's a challenge, but I love it," says Pomi. Her husband, Ron, is on the board of the third one-room school, Union, which looks like something from the sentimental brush of Norman Rockwell. Its cupola-sheltered bell still rings.

"His father went to Union," Pomi said of her husband, "he went to Union, and our children went to Union."

High-Quality Instruction

The principal-teacher at Union, whose schoolhouse was built in 1895 after a predecessor dating back to 1856 burned down, is Elaine Boling. "I'm in the beginning of my 15th year here," she says. The school expects 23 students to show up on Monday.

All three of the children she sent on to the middle school in Petaluma last year made the honor role.

"This happens with all the one-room schools. The children all do well when they leave us, with few exceptions," Boling says.

Each week the teachers write up "contracts" with the children that set forth their studies.

"They don't go on to new tasks until they have mastered what they are assigned," says Diaz-Romero. "The most enjoyable thing is watching the children progress, year after year. It's a pleasure to be in a position to do that, to be that kind of influence."

Being modest in the way of country people, they don't like to brag about the quality of instruction in the one-room schools. But the teachers do say they often find there are gaps in the knowledge of children transferring from other schools. "They come without skills they should have acquired," says Diaz-Romero.

The three school boards insist on discipline and order in the classroom, whatever experiments in permissiveness may be in vogue elsewhere. Moreda says: "The one thing we have stressed is discipline. We've always looked for teachers who felt strong about that." Says Boling, "If you don't take any foolishness, you don't have any problem."

Increasingly, the three schools are enrolling the children of Mexican farm workers, some of whom show up not knowing a word of English. They are made welcome by the other children, Diaz-Romero says. "You never see any discrimination."

Like her two other peers, Boling must find time before and after school (classes begin at 8:30 a.m. and end at 3 p.m.) to do the administrative chores that come with being principal. She gladly gave up federal aid to her school, ensnarled as it is with reels of red tape.

Parents Pitch In

"I got fed up with so much extra paperwork. They can give it to somebody who needs it more," she says. "You pay a price for it," agrees Diaz-Romero. It helps that they don't have to fight budget battles with their boards. When a softball field has to be graded or a schoolhouse painted, the parents get together and do it themselves.

"The ranchers are pretty well sold on the concept of small schools and fund me real well," says Boling. "We have enough personnel, a nice yard and playground and plenty of equipment; computers and stuff like that. The board and the parents are very supportive."

Lots of people in Petaluma would like to send their kids to Union. "We could take a lot of interdistrict transfers, but we turn them down all the time. We don't want to get too big."

The state in the past has tried to consolidate the three little districts into a larger district, but the ranchers have stoutly resisted. "When we start looking at the cost of teaching our children out here," says Moreda, "we have fought very hard to keep them open. The reason costs are down is because we have so much community involvement."

The Laguna School is finally going to be enlarged after all these years. They could easily add on a second room. Instead, it will be expanded by moving a wall in a westerly direction.

"We want to keep it one room," says Diaz-Romero.

San Francisco Chronicle

PEOPLE

PURVINE ROAD connects Springhill and Middle Two Rock Roads. Purvine properties are shown on the 1877 Atlas p. 62 and the 1898 p. 63 and in the 1877 a picture on p. 61 shows the residence of Mrs. Charles Purvine. Her husband Charles Purvine had died in 1869 and was buried at Two Rock Churchyard. He had been to Oregon where an older brother had settled in the Willamette Valley near Salem but went back to Iowa and married Mary Jane Cameron. They had an inn in Osklaloosa. In 1849 they joined a wagon train led by his father for the gold rush. They settled i Martinez but the Martins were disattisfied and they went back to Iowa via Panama then the Mississippi River and after a first night blizzard in Iowa Charles P. and wife led another wagon train west arriving in Oct. 1852 He gave land for the first Iowa Hill school and his descendants long owned land around the road that bears the name Purvine. He had ten children

1860 Census - Sonoma Co. Petaluma Twp. June 13. 104: household & family

Chas. Purvine	44	m	farmer	real estate $8.000	personal $5.000	Pet. Twp.
Mary Jane "	40	f	b. Ill.			b. Tenn.
Jno. C.	20	m	b. Iowa			
Loreta (?)	18	f	b. "			
Mary S.	15	f	b. "			
Joseph	9	m	b. "			
Wm. B.	6	m	b. Cal.			
Byron	3	m	b. "			
Francis	1/12	m	b. "			
John Bloom	20	m	b. Swit.	laborer		
R. B. Skines (?)	36	m.	lab.	b. N.Y.		

Members of his wife's family also settled in the area.

Charles Purvine was one of the buyers of land from Jose Geraldo Bojorques and his wife Francisca, recorded Jan. 9, 1857 in Marin and Jan. 8 in Sonoma Co. The family is in th records pub. by the Sonoma Co. Genealogical Society, Gates vs. Salmon and Margaret Martin Paul writes of this family in her book and its supplement, see The Trail Between the Two Rocks in its Younger Days and Mine, 1993.

WILSON HILL ROAD

Wilson Hill Road leaves the mid bottom area of the site of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio from the Pt. Reyes-Petaluma Road and goes to Hick's Valley that the Miwok Indians called Colenqueche or Colinquenti. It may be partly on the Spanish trail from Misn. San Rafael to Bodega. Allen Tillinghas Wilson was a lawyer from Glen Falls, N.Y. He was a witness and defendant in Gates vs. Salmon and understood Spanish, he had acquired property from his brother Charles H. Wilson, Mar. 21, 1862. who had bought it from Valer tine Doub,(Sheriff's Sale) Mar. 7, 1861. C. H. Wilson had been there from Jan. 1857 to May 1858. The Wilsons had previously resided in Alameda Co. A.T. Wilson had first seen the area where he would become a landowner in Oct. 1854. His wife was Charlotte Laura Goodrich. In 1849 they came to Calif. intending to go to Hawaii but at Boston there was no ship for that destination. He became a police judge in 1856. He owned 1,600 acres at one time. He died Sep. 28, 1870. His widow who lived on 620 acres of th estate was also from Glen Falls, N.Y. He was anti-Catholic and against alcahol and tobacco. His adopted son John Ward Wilson had to meet strict rules to inherit. If he were to die before having a child the estate would go to the San Francico Orphanage. Nothing could go from the adopte son or widow to Catholic institutions or persons. If after the age of t the adopted son did drink or smoke he would be disinherited unless he went one month on bread and water. At age eighteen he would have to be a farm laborer for one year and save at least half his wages and could not becom a Catholic. He could give up to $5.00 to any destitute person without enqu iring about their religion. He was to avoid spending more than $750.00 a year. His brother Charles H. had evidently left Calif. A.T. Wilson's widow died at home in S.F. in 1911 and the adopted son had died about twenty years earlier. The widow was the aunt of the 1st wife of Fred Kuhnle who had lived on her Chileno Valley property which was in the prtrero area south of Chileno Valley Road and crossed by the Petaluma-Pt. Reyes Road. She had owned property on Keller St. in Petaluma and two lots on the east side of Keokuk St. She was over ninety three. Her husband had a

strange nickname not given in her obituary of Dec. 18, 1911, that it was thought he would be remembered by. Census of 1860 Marin Co. San Ant. T.

15-14	A.T. Wilson	40 m	farmer	real est. $40.000	personal est. $12.000	NY
	Charlotte L.	36 f	housewife			"
	C.L. Adams	24 m				
	Mary Henderson	14 f				Australia
	R. Hirtland (?)	28 m	laborer	personal est. $500.oo		Onsea (?)
	Patro Salis	10 m		" " $500.oo		Mexico
	A. Anschem	24 m	laborer			Va.

Sources: Obituary sent by Cyarmaine Burdell Martinelli, Marin Book of Probate Wills, State Archives, Sacramento, Bk. B p. 25. Marin Co. History, 1880, 1972

SALMON CREEK

I am not certain if Salmon Creek is named after the fish like Salmon Creek to the north in Sonoma Co. or after Francis Salmon who with William D. Bliss and Gustave Touchard bought Maria Teodocia Bojorques one ninth of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio, Feb. 9, 1859. His last will and testament was dated May 28, 1862. He was the main defendant in Gates vs. Salmon. His obituary in the Petaluma Argus, Sep. 23, 1863 -- "Died Francis Salmon, a citizen of San Francisco, and an extensive real estate owner in this county, died on Sunday last. Deceased was a native of France, aged 64 years. He was strongly attached to our government, and a most excellent gentleman He leaves an interesting family and many warm freinds to mourn his death." Salmon Cree flows within about two thirds of the boundary of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio on the south and like Chileno Creek joins Walker Creek. It goes through Verde Canyon on the way to Marshall till it joins Walker Creek.

WALKER ROAD and FORMER SCHOOL

The 1877 Atlas shows a school that may be the same still standing by Walker Road. An old photo shows a belfry on the roof. I am not sure if the former school and road which goes from Pepper Road up to Valley Ford Road is named for Lewis W. Walker or has another origin. His obituary dating from c. 1905 and sent by Cyarmaine Burdell Martineeli reads - L.W. Walker Passed Away. Was one of the first Settlers in California. The Death of a Highly Respected and Esteemed Nonagerian Who Was One of the Connecting Links Between the Present and Old Days. L.W. Walker passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Chas. Offutt, (Chileno post office was originally named Offut) 533 Main street, on Saturday morning at 12:30 and the news of the death of the staunch old pioneer will be received with deep regret, even though it had been expected for several days. He was one of the patriarchs of this vicinity and commanded the esteem of the entire community. Death was due to a general breaking down incident to age.

L.W. Walker was born at Dirita, New York in 1813. At the age of 25 yeara with his brothers Paul and Damon, he embarked in the lumber business, the brothers building their own saw mill. In 1852, he with many others took the California fever, sold out his interests, including mills, ships etc., to his brothers and that year started for California.

-Just before his departure, he married Miss Jennie Brainard of Syracuse, N.Y. W.N. Brainard, a brother of Mrs. Walker, accompanied them across the plains. There were 30 people in the party. They started out with 180 head of cattle, furnished by Mssrs. Walker and Brainard and they made the trip across in six months and nine days, arriving in Sacramento June 2nd, 1853.

In the middle of July, they came to Tomales and bought what was then known as the Malone tract containing about 1,000 acres, and there he embarked in the cheese business. The creek which ran through the ranch and the long bridge which crosses it are still known as the Walker creek and bridge.

In 1855 Mr. Walker sold his Tomales ranch on account of the poor health of his wife, and moved to Chileno valley west of this city in Marin county. There he bought from P.B. Hewlett 9,500 acres on which he founded

the now famous Walker ranch, one of the best known ranches in Marin County, and one of the finest. In 1864 he sold to the late Charles Martin a tract containing 900 acres and a few years later sold to John Murphy 520 acres. Mr. Walker lived on the Chileno valley ranch for 48 years, and then on May 5th, 1898 his wife passed away, at the ripe old age of 75 years.

Two years ago Mr. Walker sold his famous ranch to Wm. Meissner of this city who at that time arrived here from the east. Mr. Walker has since then made his home with his daughter Mrs. Offutt who has done all in her power to make the declining days of yer aged parent happy. His every wish was anticipated by the entire family and he was content and satisfied and his last days were days of peace and comfort.

Mrs. Walker was big hearted and charitable and possessed sterling business integrity. He never forgave a wrong or forgot a kindness. Nobody was ever turned away from his door hungry or penniless and he was a man who commanded the respect and esteem of all. He was always one of the leading figures and the old district fairs and was a pioneer in fine stock breeding. He loved fine horses and nobody in the country drove better animals. He was one of the pioneers in the dairy business in Marin county and was a member of the first Grange orgainzed in California, and a master of the first local grange and attended the first state grange. He was one of the oldest surviving settlers in California an was aged 91 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the Offutt home on Sunday at 2 p.m., and beside the faithfull wife at Cypress Hill the honored and respected patriarch will be tenderly laid to his last rest. May he sleep well.

JEWELL ROAD

Goes a short way off Gugliesmetti Road. In the late 1850's George C. Jewell and Isaac R. Jewell bought land listed for both Marin and Sonoma Counties. I do not know where they were from. A few of the family are mentioned in Mrs. Paull's book. Decatur Harrison Jewell was a registered voter in 1867, from Vermont. He is listed for San Antonio Township and was a dairyman aged 21.

There are various private roads and lanes most of them with names and they shown in The Thomas Guide Sonoma/Marin Counties Street Guide and Directory and most of them are on the northern part of the site of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio.

2008~5아~16